

² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent, if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.
³ Cash advance issued by Department of State.
⁴ Commercial airfare

GERRY E. STUDDS, Chairman, Aug. 6, 1993

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS AND TRANSPORTATION, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 1 AND JUNE 30, 1993

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hon. Barbara-Rose Collins	4/5	4/7	India								
	4/7	4/10	Nepal		300.00						300.00
	4/10	4/15	India		1,140.00		7,720.45				8,860.45
Committee total					1,440.00		7,720.45				9,160.45

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended

NORMAN Y. MINETA, Chairman, July 30, 1993

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, PERMANENT SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 1 AND JUNE 30, 1993

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hon. Greg Laughlin	4/3	4/10	Europe		1,700.00		2,573.45				4,273.45
Hon. David E. Staggs	4/12	4/12	North America		163.00						163.00
Hon. Dan Glickman	4/12	4/14	North America		326.25						326.25
	4/14	4/15	Central America		100.00						100.00
Commercial airfare							1,126.95				1,126.95
Michael W. Sheehy, staff	4/12	4/14	North America		326.25						326.25
	4/14	4/15	Central America		100.00						100.00
Commercial airfare							1,126.95				1,126.95
Committee total					2,715.50		4,827.35				7,542.85

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent, if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

DAN GLICKMAN, Chairman, July 30, 1993

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1883. A letter from the Secretary of Energy, transmitting the Uranium Purchases Report, 1992, pursuant to Public Law 102-486, section 1017(b) (106 Stat. 2950); jointly, to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Natural Resources.

1884. A letter from the Acting Comptroller General, General Accounting Office, transmitting the results of the audit of the Panama Canal Commission's financial statements as of September 30, 1991 and 1992, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 9106(a); jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations and Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. DERRICK: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 251. Resolution relating to the consideration of the Senate amendment to the bill (H.R. 20) to amend title 5, United States Code, to restore to Federal civilian employees their right to participate voluntarily, as private citizens, in the political processes of the Nation, to protect such employees from improper political solicitations, and for other purposes (Rept. 103-238). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. MINETA: Committee on Public Works and Transportation. H.R. 2440. A bill to

amend the Independent Safety Board Act of 1974 to authorize appropriations for fiscal years 1994, 1995, and 1996, and for other purposes (Rept. 103-239, Pt. 1). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. MINETA: Committee on Public Works and Transportation. H.R. 2739. A bill to amend the Airport and Airway Improvement Act of 1982 to authorize appropriations for fiscal years 1994, 1995, and 1996, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 103-240). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 5 of rule X and clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. STUDDS (for himself and Mr. MANTON):

H.R. 3058. A bill to implement the Convention on Future Multilateral Cooperation in the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. ANDREWS of Maine (for himself, Mr. OBERSTAR, and Ms. SNOW):

H.R. 3059. A bill to establish a National Maritime Heritage Program to make grants available for educational programs and the restoration of America's cultural resources for the purpose of preserving America's endangered maritime heritage; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. DARDEN:

H.R. 3060. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to issue regulations to require that the pay of Federal employees be paid by electronic funds transfer or any other method determined by the Secretary to be in the interest of economy or effective-

ness, with sufficient safeguards over the control of, and accounting for public funds; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. DUNCAN:

H.R. 3061. A bill to provide that a Federal employee shall be ineligible for an annual pay adjustment before completing at least 1 year of service, and to revise the criteria governing appointments in the competitive service; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. FIELDS of Texas:

H.R. 3062. A bill to amend the Controlled Substances Act to eliminate a Federal entitlement to legal representation in death penalty cases; jointly, to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and the Judiciary.

By Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts:

H.R. 3063. A bill to authorize U.S. participation in the replenishment of the resources of the International Development Association and the Asian Development Bank, to authorize a United States contribution to the Global Environment Facility, to authorize the provision of special debt relief for the poorest, most heavily indebted countries through the multilateral approach of the Paris Club, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. GEKAS:

H.R. 3064. A bill to amend section 43 of title 18, United States Code, to extend this protection to individuals who work in animal enterprises; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JACOBS (for himself, Mr. ARCHER, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. TORRICELLI, Mr. LIPINSKI, and Mr. POSHARD):

H.R. 3065. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to establish medical care savings benefits; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

THE NATIONAL MARITIME
HERITAGE ACT OF 1993

HON. THOMAS H. ANDREWS

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 15, 1993

Mr. ANDREWS of Maine. Mr. Speaker, I rise today because our maritime heritage is disappearing. We are a maritime Nation. Our Nation and our economic wealth was built on our maritime trade. Our future is linked to the vitality of our maritime industries. We have, however, been unable to preserve our maritime heritage.

Today I am introducing a significant piece of legislation which will help preserve our maritime history for future generations. The National Maritime Heritage Act of 1993 establishes a National Maritime Trust, modeled after the National Trust for Historic Preservation, whose sole responsibility is ensuring the preservation of our maritime heritage.

Last spring, I was approached by a group of educators and preservationists from Maine interested in promoting our maritime heritage through an exciting national education program.

As a result of researching Federal support for maritime preservation, I discovered that there is no significant Federal grant program available for maritime preservation. For well over a decade, the only significant Federal funding for maritime preservation has come from specific line items for particular programs—not from a competitive grant program. For this reason, I have worked closely with the National Maritime Alliance to develop a federally funded competitive grant program to support maritime heritage programs across the country. The projects funded by these grants will be required to have matching State and private funds.

The backlog of maritime projects requiring funding is staggering. According to the National Park Service, the United States faces a backlog of between \$80 and \$150 million in unmet maritime preservation needs along our lakes, rivers, and seashore in practically every State in the Nation.

During the mid-1930's the United States commissioned the documentary drawings of 426 of the most important historical vessels in existence. Today, none of those vessels exists in America. They are gone forever.

The *Constellation*, one of only four historic vessels of exceptional importance that Congress ordered the Navy to preserve, is rapidly deteriorating. Only two of the original four vessels exist today and the *Constellation* is in a tenuous state of repair. The *Constellation*, now owned by the city of Baltimore, is the last sailing warship built for the U.S. Navy, and the second oldest Navy ship surviving today. With a tradition dating back to 1797, this ship serves a unique role in the preservation of our

heritage. Without significant funding it will be lost.

The National Maritime Trust will act as an umbrella organization bringing together Federal, State, local and nonprofit groups in an effort to coordinate a national initiative to preserve our most important maritime properties and educate Americans about the significance of our maritime heritage. Without such an effort more and more of our maritime heritage will disappear forever.

The National Maritime Trust will help administer a competitive grant program funded by the scrapping of ships in the National Reserve Defense Fleet. These obsolete ships are owned and maintained at great expense by the Maritime Administration. The U.S. Government will actually save money by scrapping these ships.

Consequently, this bill serves two important purposes. It helps to preserve our maritime heritage and saves taxpayers money. It is not often that we can achieve such laudable goals with one piece of legislation.

Our modern maritime industries are in peril at a time when international commerce offers great promise. I believe that there is a link between this fact and the lack of attention and investment in the preservation of our maritime heritage. We are losing thousands of jobs in our maritime industry. Without strong public support, we may lose the U.S.-flagged fleet and our domestic shipbuilding capabilities. This bill is an important step toward educating Americans about our maritime industry. It is an important link to our past as well as our future.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this important piece of legislation.

The text of the bill follows:

H.R.—

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "National Maritime Heritage Act of 1993".

SECTION 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds and declares that—

(1) the United States is a maritime nation with a rich maritime history, and it is desirable to foster in the American public a greater awareness and appreciation of the role of maritime endeavors in our Nation's history and culture;

(2) the maritime historical and cultural foundations of the Nation should be preserved as a part of our community life and development;

(3) national, state, and local groups have been working independently to preserve the maritime heritage of the United States;

(4) historic resources significant to the Nation's maritime heritage are being lost or substantially altered, often inadvertently, with increasing frequency;

(5) the preservation of this irreplaceable maritime heritage is in the public interest so that its vital legacy of cultural, educational, aesthetic, inspirational, and economic benefits will be maintained and enriched for future generations of Americans;

(6) in the face of ever-increasing development, the present governmental and non-governmental historic preservation programs and activities are inadequate to ensure future generations a genuine opportunity to appreciate and enjoy the rich maritime heritage of our Nation;

(7) a coordinated national program is needed to immediately redress the adverse consequences of a period of indifference during which the maritime heritage of the United States has become endangered and to ensure the future preservation of the Nation's maritime heritage;

(8) a national maritime heritage policy would greatly increase public awareness of the educational, recreational, and preservation values of maritime heritage; and

(9) the creation of a National Maritime Trust for Historic Preservation in the United States would greatly enhance maritime preservation.

SECTION 3. NATIONAL MARITIME HERITAGE POLICY.

It shall be the policy of the Federal Government in partnership with the States and local governments and private organization and individuals to—

(1) use measures, including financial and technical assistance, to foster conditions under which our modern society and our historic maritime resources can exist in productive harmony and fulfill and social, economic, and other requirements of present and future generations;

(2) provide leadership in the preservation of the historic maritime resources of the United States;

(3) contribute to the preservation historic maritime resources and give maximum encouragement to organizations and individuals undertaking preservation by private means; and

(4) assist State and local governments to expand and accelerate their maritime historic preservation programs and activities.

SECTION 4. NATIONAL MARITIME TRUST.

(a) CREATION.—To further the policy enunciated in this Act to facilitate public participation in the preservation of maritime sites, buildings, and objects of significance or interest, and to further the education of the American public about the importance of our maritime heritage, there is hereby created a charitable, educational, and nonprofit corporation, to be known as the National Maritime Trust.

(b) PURPOSE.—The purposes of the National Maritime Trust shall be to—

(1) receive donations of real property and objects significant in American maritime history and culture;

(2) to preserve and administer them for public benefit;

(3) to accept, hold, and administer gifts of money, securities, or other property of whatsoever character for the purpose of carrying out a maritime preservation and education program; and

(4) to execute other functions as are vested in it by this Act.

(c) PRINCIPAL OFFICE.—The National Maritime Trust shall have its principal office in the District of Columbia and shall be

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

deemed, for purposes of venue in civil actions, to be an inhabitant and resident thereof. The National Maritime Trust may establish offices in other places as it may deem necessary or appropriate in the conduct of its business.

(d) ADMINISTRATION OF NATIONAL TRUST.—

(1) COMPOSITION OF BOARD OF TRUSTEES.—

(A) The affairs of the National Maritime Trust shall be under the general direction of a board of trustees composed as follows: the Secretary of the Interior; the Secretary of Transportation and the Secretary of the Navy, ex officio; and not less than six general trustees who shall be citizens of the United States, to be chosen as hereinafter provided.

(B) The Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Transportation, and the Secretary of the Navy, when it appears desirable in the interest of the conduct of the business of the board and to the extent as they deem it advisable, may, by written notice to the National Maritime Trust, designate any officer of their respective departments to act for them in the discharge of their duties as a member of the board of trustees.

(C) The number of general trustees shall be—

(i) fixed by the Board of Trustees of the National Maritime Trust;

(ii) chosen by the members of the National Maritime Trust from its members at any regular meeting of the National Maritime Trust; and

(iii) appointed by the Secretary of the Interior.

(2) **TERMS OF OFFICE.**—The respective terms of office of the general trustees shall be as prescribed by the said board of trustees but in no case shall exceed a period of five years from the date of election. A successor to a general trustee shall be chosen in the same manner and shall have a term expiring five years from the date of the expiration of the term for which the trustees predecessor was chosen, except that a successor chosen to fill a vacancy occurring prior to the expiration of such term shall be chosen only for the remainder of that term. The chairman of the board of trustees shall be elected by a majority vote of the members of the board.

(3) **COMPENSATION AND EXPENSES.**—No compensation shall be paid to the members of the board of trustees for their services as such members, but they shall be reimbursed for travel and actual expenses necessarily incurred by them in attending board meetings and performing other official duties on behalf of the National Maritime Trust at the direction of the board.

(e) **POWERS AND DUTIES OF NATIONAL MARITIME TRUST.**—To the extent necessary to enable it to carry out the functions vested in it by this Act, the National Maritime Trust shall have the following general powers:

(1) To have succession until dissolved by Act of Congress, in which event title to the properties of the National Maritime Trust, both real and personal, shall, insofar as consistent with existing contractual obligations and subject to all other legally enforceable claims or demands by or against the National Maritime Trust, at the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, pass to and become vested in the United States of America;

(2) To sue and be sued in its corporate name;

(3) To adopt, alter, and use a corporate seal which shall be judicially noticed;

(4) To adopt a constitution and to make such bylaws, rules, and regulations, not inconsistent with the laws of the United States or of any State, as it deems necessary for the

administration of its functions under this Act, including among other matter, bylaws, rules, and regulations governing visitation to maritime historic properties, administration of corporate funds, and the organization and procedure of the board of trustees;

(5) To accept, hold, and administer gifts and bequests of money, securities, or other personal property of whatsoever character, absolutely or in trust, for the purposes for which the National Maritime Trust is created. Unless otherwise restricted by the terms of the gift or bequest, the National Maritime Trust is authorized to sell, exchange, or otherwise dispose of and to invest or reinvest in such investments as it may determine from time to time the moneys, securities, or other property given or bequeathed to it. The principal of such corporate funds, together with the income therefrom and all other revenues received by it from any source whatsoever, shall be placed in such depositories as the National Maritime Trust shall determine and shall be subject to expenditure by the National Maritime Trust for its corporate purposes;

(6) To acquire by gift, devise, purchase, or otherwise, absolutely or on trust, and to hold and, unless otherwise restricted by the terms of the gift or devise, to encumber, convey, or otherwise dispose of, any real property, or any estate or interest therein (except property within the exterior boundaries of national parks and national monuments), as may be necessary and proper in carrying into effect the purposes of the National Maritime Trust;

(7) To contract and make cooperative agreements with Federal, State, or municipal departments or agencies, corporations, associations, or individuals, under such terms and conditions as it deems advisable, respecting the protection, preservation, maintenance, or operation of any maritime historic site, building, object, or other property used in connection therewith for public use, regardless of whether the National Maritime Trust has acquired title to the properties, or any interest therein;

(8) To enter into contracts generally and to execute all instruments necessary or appropriate to carry out its corporate purposes, which instruments shall include such concession contracts, leases, or permits for the use of lands, buildings, or other property deemed desirable either to accommodate the public or to facilitate administration;

(9) To appoint and prescribe the duties of such officers, agents, and employees as may be necessary to carry out its functions, and to fix and pay such compensation to them for their services as the National Maritime Trust may determine; and

(10) Generally to do any and all lawful acts necessary or appropriate to carry out the purposes for which the National Maritime Trust is created.

SEC. 5. NATIONAL MARITIME HERITAGE GRANTS PROGRAM.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—

(1) There is established within the Department of the Interior a National Maritime Heritage Grants Program to foster in the American public a greater awareness and appreciation of the role of maritime endeavors in our Nation's history and culture.

(2) Within 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary, acting through the Director of the National Park Service, may enter into a cooperative agreement with the National Maritime Trust for assistance in the administration of the grants program.

(3) The Secretary shall administer a program of matching grants-in-aid to carry out the purposes of this Act.

(4)(A) In addition to the programs under paragraph (3) of this subsection, the Secretary may, through the National Maritime Initiative, administer a program of direct grants for the preservation of maritime resources. Funds to support this direct grants program annually shall not exceed 10 percent of the amount derived under section 6 of this Act.

(B) These grants may be made by the Secretary—

(i) for the preservation of national maritime historic resources which are threatened with demolition or impairment and for the preservation of maritime historic resources of significance;

(ii) for maritime demonstration projects which will provide information concerning professional methods and techniques having application to maritime historic resources;

(iii) for the training and development of skilled labor in trades and crafts, and in analysis, marine survey, and curation, relating to maritime historic preservation; and

(iv) for educational programs to increase the awareness by the American public of our maritime heritage.

(b) GRANTS PROCESS.—

(1) The Secretary shall publish annually a grants solicitation, together with grant priorities and other relevant information, in the Federal Register and otherwise as the Secretary deems appropriate.

(2) Each fiscal year, the Secretary, acting through the National Maritime Trust, shall receive and process applications for grants under the regulations promulgated pursuant to Section 11 of this Act.

(c) **NATIONAL MARITIME TRUST RESPONSIBILITIES.**—Under the cooperative agreement executed under subsection (a) of this section, the National Maritime Trust shall be responsible for administration of the grants program, including—

(1) publicizing the program to prospective grantees in accordance with the regulations promulgated by the Secretary;

(2) answering inquiries from the public, including providing information on the program as requested;

(3) distributing grant applications;

(4) collecting proposals and ensuring their completeness;

(5) forwarding the proposals to the Committee for review;

(6) transmitting the recommendations of the Committee to the Secretary;

(7) keeping records of all grant awards and expenditures of fund;

(8) monitoring progress of grants;

(9) providing progress reports to the Secretary as requested; and

(10) any other responsibilities that the Secretary deems appropriate.

(d) **REPORT TO CONGRESS.**—The National Maritime Trust shall submit an annual report on the program to the Secretary for transmittal to Congress. The report shall include—

(1) a description of each project funded;

(2) the results or accomplishments of each project;

(3) a detailed review of the National Maritime Trust's operations, activities and financial condition;

(4) recommended priorities for achieving the purposes of the Act under Section 5(c)(4); and

(5) the audit report required under Section 6.

(e) **CRITERIA FOR GRANT ELIGIBILITY.**—To qualify for a grant under this section, a grantee must—

(1) demonstrate that the project for which funding is being sought—

(A) has the potential for reaching a broad audience with an effective educational program based on American maritime history, technology, or the role of maritime endeavors in American culture; and

(B) has the ability to garner support from non-federal sources;

(2) match the grant award with non-federal assets, including cash, as appropriate;

(3) demonstrate organizational viability;

(4) exhibit the existence of approved business and operation plans;

(5) maintain records as may be reasonably necessary to fully disclose—

(A) the amount and the disposition of the proceeds of the grant;

(B) the total cost of the project for which the grant is given or used;

(C) the amount and nature of that portion of the cost of the project supplied by other sources; and

(D) other records as will facilitate an effective audit required in regulation by the Secretary;

(6) provide access for the purposes of any required audit and examination of any books, documents, papers, and records of the recipient under this Act; and

(7) be a unit of federal, state, or local government, or a non-profit organization that has applied for, or has been granted, 501(c)(3) status.

(f) **GRANTS.**—Grants will be available for projects of—

(1) national, regional, and local maritime historic significance, including restoration of vessels, small craft, lighthouses, and other sites, structures, or objects listed on the National Register of Historic Places; and

(2) significant educational or cultural value, including museums, fishing villages, maritime educational waterborne-experience programs, construction or purchase of educational facilities, structures or vessels, and other projects that the Secretary deems appropriate.

(g) **TERMS AND CONDITIONS.**—

(5) No part of any grant made under this section may be used to compensate any person intervening in any proceeding under this Act.

(2) An application must be submitted in accordance with regulations and procedures prescribed by the Secretary;

(3) No grant may be awarded—

(A) unless the grantee has agreed to assume, after completion of the project for which the grant is awarded, the total cost of the continued maintenance, repair, and administration of the property in a manner satisfactory to the Secretary; and

(B) until the grantee has complied with such further terms and conditions as the Secretary may deem necessary or advisable.

(4) Except as permitted by other law, the State share of the costs referred to in paragraph (3) of this subsection shall be contributed by non-Federal sources.

(5) Notwithstanding any other law, no grant made pursuant to this Act shall be treated as taxable income for purposes of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

(6) The Secretary shall make funding available as soon as practicable after execution of a grant agreement.

(7) The total administrative costs, direct and indirect, charged for carrying out projects and programs may not exceed 25 percent of the aggregate costs.

(8) The amount of funds expended on federal projects shall not exceed 20 percent of the amount appropriated annually under this Act for the Fund.

(h) **REVIEW OF PROPOSALS.**—

(1) **COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS.**—The Committee established under section 7 of this Act shall review the grant proposals and make recommendations to the Secretary as to which projects should receive funding.

(2) **SECRETARIAL APPROVAL.**—Within 120 days of the deadline for submission, the Secretary shall approve applications for grants under this subsection recommended by the Committee if the Secretary is satisfied that—

(A) the applicant has the requisite technical and financial capability to carry out the project; and

(B) the project adequately implements the objectives of the Act and will comply with subsection (g) of this section.

(i) **WAIVER.**—The Secretary may waive the requirements of this section for any grant under this Act.

SECTION 8. CONVEYANCE OF NDRF VESSEL FOR SCRAPPING BY NATIONAL MARITIME TRUST

(a) **VESSEL CONVEYANCE AUTHORITY.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Notwithstanding any other law, the Secretary of Transportation may convey to the National Maritime Trust, without consideration, all right, title, and interest of the United States Government in each vessel which—

(A) is in the National Defense Reserve Fleet on the date of the enactment of this section;

(B) has no usefulness to the Government; and

(C) is scheduled to be scrapped.

(2) **CONDITION.**—As a condition of conveying a vessel to the National Maritime Trust pursuant to this section, the Secretary shall require that the National Maritime Trust enter into an agreement with the Secretary which requires that the National Maritime Trust—

(A) sell the vessel for scrap purposes;

(B) use the proceeds of that scrapping for expenses directly related to the purposes of this Act; and

(C) comply with any other conditions the Secretary considers appropriate.

(b) **DELIVERY.**—The Secretary shall deliver a vessel conveyed under this section to the National Maritime Trust—

(1) at the place where the vessel is located on the date of the approval of the conveyance;

(2) in its condition on that date; and

(3) without cost to the Government.

(c) **MINIMUM VESSEL SALE.**—The National Maritime Trust shall sell a sufficient quantity of vessels annually to ensure that the amount derived is not less than \$5,000,000 for each fiscal year beginning in fiscal year 1994 and ending in fiscal year 2000, and amounts as may be required thereafter.

(d) **TREATMENT OF AMOUNTS AVAILABLE TO THE TRUST.**—Amounts available to, or used by, the National Maritime Trust pursuant to this subsection shall not be considered in any determination of the amounts available to the Department of the Interior.

(e) **ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENDITURES.**—

(1) **MINIMUM AMOUNTS.**—Not more than 15 percent or \$250,000, whichever is greater, of the amount derived under this section in any fiscal year may be used for administering the program under the cooperative agreement executed under Section 5 of this Act.

(2) **ALLOCATION.**—Of the amount used for administering the program in any fiscal year, two-thirds shall be allocated to the National Maritime Trust and one-third allocated to the National Park Service.

(f) **DISBURSEMENT CRITERIA.**—In expending the funds derived under this section, the Sec-

retary shall give due consideration to the following factors:

(1) the national significance of a project;

(2) its maritime historical and educational value to the community;

(3) the imminence of its destruction or loss; and

(4) the expressed intentions of the donor.

SECTION 7. MARITIME HERITAGE PROGRAM GRANTS COMMITTEE.

(a) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—There is established a Maritime Heritage Grants Committee.

(b) **MEMBERSHIP.**—Within 120 days of enactment of this Act, and biennially thereafter, the Secretary shall appoint the members of the Committee. The Committee shall consist of 11 members representing various sectors of the maritime community who are knowledgeable and experienced in maritime heritage and preservation, and showing regional geographic balance, as follows:

(1) one representative from the field of small craft preservation;

(2) one representative from the field of large vessel preservation;

(3) one representative from the field of sail training;

(4) one representative from the field of architecture;

(5) one representative from the field of underwater archeology;

(6) one representative from the field of lighthouse preservation;

(7) one representative from the field of maritime education;

(8) one representative having a military naval history background.

(9) one representative from a maritime museum or maritime historical society; and

(10) two representatives from the general public.

(f) **DUTIES OF THE COMMITTEE.**—The duties of the Committee include—

(1) providing oversight of the grants program on a continuing basis;

(2) reviewing grant proposals;

(3) making funding recommendations to the Secretary;

(4) identifying and advising the Secretary regarding priorities for achieving the purposes of the Act;

(5) reviewing the National Maritime Trust's annual grants report to the Secretary; and

(6) performing any other duties as the Secretary deems appropriate.

(g) **REPORT.**—The Committee shall submit annually a comprehensive report of its activities and the results of its studies to the Secretary and Congress and shall from time to time submit additional and special reports as it deems advisable. Each report shall propose legislative enactments and other actions as, in the judgment of the Committee, are necessary and appropriate to carry out its recommendations and shall provide the Committee's assessment of current and emerging problems in the field of maritime historic preservation and an evaluation of the effectiveness of the programs of Federal agencies, State and local governments, and the private sector in carrying out the purposes of this Act.

(h) **QUORUM.**—Seven members of the Committee shall constitute a quorum.

(i) **APPOINTMENTS PROCESS.**—

(1) **DUTIES OF THE SECRETARY.**—The Secretary shall—

(A) publicize annually in the Federal Register a call for nominations with a statement that the applications for nomination shall be submitted to the National Maritime Trust;

(B) make the appointments to the Committee giving due consideration to the recommendations of the National Maritime Trust; and

(C) make the appointments to the Committee giving due consideration to the recommendations of the National Maritime Trust; and

(C) designate a Chairman and a Vice Chairman, from the members appointed under this section. The Vice Chairman may act in place of the Chairman during the absence or disability of the Chairman or when the office is vacant.

(2) **DUTIES OF THE NATIONAL MARITIME TRUST.**—The National Maritime Trust shall—

(A) widely publicize the call for nominations in its newsletter and by any other appropriate means;

(B) collect nominations and categorize the nominations as set forth in subsection (b); and

(C) submit the nominations to the Secretary with recommendations as to appointments by category as set forth in subsection (b).

(3) **TERMS OF APPOINTMENTS.**—The members of the Committee shall be appointed for staggered terms of not more than three years. If a vacancy occurs, the Secretary shall appoint a replacement for the balance of the vacated term within 60 days.

(4) **GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVES.**—There shall be non-voting government representatives appointed to serve as advisors to the Committee as follows—

(1) at least one representative from the National Maritime Initiative of the National Park Service;

(2) one representative each from the Department of Transportation, Department of Navy, and the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration; and

(3) other representatives from interested government agencies as the Secretary deems appropriate.

(k) **COMMITTEE INDEPENDENCE.**—No officer or agency of the United States shall have any authority to require the Committee to submit its legislative recommendations, or testimony, or comments on legislation to any officer or agency of the United States for approval, comments, or review, prior to the submission of recommendations, testimony, or comments to Congress. In instances in which the Committee voluntarily seeks to obtain the comments or review of any officer or agency of the United States, the Committee shall include a description of those actions in its legislative recommendations, testimony, or comments on legislation that it transmits to Congress.

(l) **SECRETARIAL ASSISTANCE.**—To assist the Committee in discharging its responsibilities under this Act, the Secretary at the request of the Chairman, shall provide a report to the Committee detailing the significance of any maritime historic resource, describing the effects of any proposed undertaking on the affected resource, and recommending measures to avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse effects.

(m) **COMPENSATION.**—A member of the Committee who is not an officer or employee of the United States shall serve without pay, and a member of the Committee who is an officer or employee of the United States shall receive no additional pay, on account of the member's service on the Committee. While away from home or regular place of business in the performance of service for the Committee, a member of the Committee shall be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, in the same manner as a person employed intermittently in the government service is allowed expenses under section 5703 of title 5, United States Code.

(n) **FACA EXEMPTION.**—The Committee is exempt from the provisions of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (86 Stat. 770).

SEC. 8. INTERIM PROJECTS.

(a) **DETERMINATION BY COMMITTEE.**—Within six months of the date of enactment of this

Act, the Committee, in consultation with the Secretary, shall determine if any projects exist that meet the criteria under subsection (d) of this section.

(b) **DESIGNATION BY SECRETARY.**—The Secretary shall designate those projects determined qualified under subsection (a) of this section to receive a grant prior to issuance of the implementing regulations.

(c) **ISSUANCE OF GRANTS.**—Upon scrapping of a vessel under section 6 of this Act, the Secretary shall disburse funds derived under that section to those projects designated in subsection (b) of this section in the amounts approved in the grant for each project.

(d) **INTERIM CRITERIA.**—To qualify for an interim grant, a grantee must meet the criteria under Section 5(e) of this Act and—

(1) be a 501(c)(3) organization;

(2) demonstrate that the project needs accelerated consideration to contribute to a significant national event relating to the maritime heritage of the United States;

(3) establish that one-half of the matching funds are in cash;

(4) demonstrate that the project for which funding is sought is national in scope and educational in nature; and

(5) show that the proposed project is supported by a broad-based membership program or group of donors.

SECTION 9. AUDITS OF ACCOUNTS.

(a) **INDEPENDENT AUDIT.**—The accounts of the National Maritime Trust shall be audited annually in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards by independent certified public accountants or independent licensed public accountants certified or licensed by a regulatory authority of a state or other political subdivision of the United States. The audits shall be conducted at a place or places where the accounts of the organization are normally kept. All books, accounts, financial records, reports, files, and all other papers, things, or property belonging to or in use by the Alliance and necessary to facilitate the audits, and full facilities for verifying transactions with any assets held by depositories, fiscal agents, and custodians, shall be afforded to that person or persons. The report of this independent audit shall be included in the report to Congress required by Section 3 of this Act.

(b) **GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE AUDIT.**—The financial transactions of the National Maritime Trust for each fiscal year may be audited by the General Accounting Office in accordance with the principles and procedures and under rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Comptroller General of the United States. Any audit shall be conducted at the place or places where accounts of the organization are normally kept. The representatives of the General Accounting Office shall have access to all books, accounts, records, reports, and files, and all other papers, things, or property belonging to or in use by the Alliance, pertaining to its financial transactions and necessary to facilitate the audit, and shall be afforded full facilities for verifying transactions with any assets held by depositories, fiscal agents, and custodians. All books, accounts, records, reports, files, papers, and property of the organization shall remain in the possession and custody of the organization.

SECTION 10. DEFINITIONS.

(1) "Committee" means the Maritime Heritage Grants Committee established under section 5.

(2) "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior.

SECTION 11. REGULATIONS.

The Secretary, after consultation with the maritime community, shall promulgate reg-

ulations within 1 year of the date of enactment of this Act to establish terms of office for committee membership, granting priorities, the method of solicitation and review of grant proposals, criteria for review of grant proposals, administrative requirements, reporting and record keeping requirements, and any other requirements as the Secretary deems appropriate.

TRIBUTE TO TROOPER JAMES R. WISNIEWSKI ON THE OCCASION OF HIS RETIREMENT AFTER 25 YEARS OF SERVICE

HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 15, 1993

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Trooper James R. Wisniewski from the Michigan State Police after 25 years of service to the citizens of the State of Michigan.

Trooper Wisniewski was a graduate of St. Stanislaus High School in 1961 and attended Delta College. He enlisted in the State Police in 1968, and after graduating from the state police academy, he was assigned as a trooper to the Paw Paw Post and later served at posts in White Pigeon, Detroit Freeway and in Bay City.

In addition to his police duties, Trooper Wisniewski has also taught at the M.L.E.O.T.C. Basic Police School held at the Delta College for over 15 years as a physical training instructor. Lt. Mel Owens, Bay City post commander, has stated that Wisniewski has always been extremely competent and very knowledgeable about the job.

Trooper Wisniewski has been married for 10 years to his wife, Sandra. They have two sons, Derek, age 22, and Damon, age 20, who live in Arizona. He also has two stepsons, Daniel Villaire, age 19, and Matthew, age 15. Emil and Frances Wisniewski of Bay City are his parents.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to congratulate Trooper Wisniewski for his many accomplishments and a job well done. As a citizen of Michigan I would like to take this opportunity to thank him for his many years of service and to wish a very happy retirement.

A VOICE OF REASON ON CITIZENSHIP REFORM

HON. ELTON GALLEGLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 15, 1993

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, there has been a lot of misinformation circulated about my proposal to amend the Constitution to reform our citizenship policies as part of my package of bills to address the crisis of illegal immigration.

This proposal would simply remove the loophole in our citizenship laws that a growing number of illegal aliens are taking advantage of—coming to our Nation to give birth here, often at taxpayer expense, which automatically

in the Armed Forces; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. PARKER:

H.R. 3274. A bill to require the Secretary of the Army to carry out such activities as are necessary to stabilize the bluffs along the Mississippi River in the vicinity of Natchez, MS, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

By Mr. PORTMAN:

H.R. 3275. A bill to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to ban activities of political action committees in Federal elections; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. RAHALL (for himself, Mr. MINETA, Mr. SHUSTER, and Mr. PETRI):

H.R. 3276. A bill to make technical corrections to title 23, United States Code, the Federal Transit Act, and the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

By Mr. RANGELE:

H.R. 3277. A bill to amend the Controlled Substances Act and the Controlled Substances Import and Export Act to eliminate certain mandatory minimum penalties relating to crack cocaine offenses; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SABO:

H.R. 3278. A bill to increase the minimum wage and to deny employers a deduction for payments of excessive compensation; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and Education and Labor.

By Mr. VALENTINE (for himself, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, and Mr. LANCASTER):

H.R. 3279. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on ranitidine hydrochloride (bulk and dosage forms); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 3280. A bill to suspend temporarily the duties on salmeterol xinafoate (bulk and dosage forms); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII.

Ms. BYRNE introduced a bill (H.R. 3281) to authorize the Secretary of Transportation to issue a certificate of documentation with appropriate endorsement for employment in the coastwise trade of the United States for the vessel *Too Much Fun*; which was referred to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 51: Mr. ABERCHROMBIE, Mr. ANDREWS of Maine, Mr. BISHOP, Mr. BLACKWELL, Mr. BONIOR, Ms. BROWN of Florida, Mr. CLAY, Mrs. CLAYTON, Mr. CLYBURN, Miss COLLINS of Michigan, Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. DE LUCA, Mr. DIXON, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. EVANS, Mr. FALCONA, Mr. FAZIO, Mr. FIELDS of Louisiana, Mr. FLAKE, Mr. FOOLITTA, Mr. FORD of Tennessee, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. GEPHARDT, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. HAMBURG, Mr. HASTINGS, Ms. HARMAN, Mr. HILLIARD, Mr. HINCHEY, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. KENNEDY, Mrs. KENNELLY, Mr. LAFALCE, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia,

Ms. LOWEY, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. McDERMOTT, Ms. MCKINNEY, Mrs. MEEK, Mr. MFUME, Mr. MINETA, Mrs. MINK, Mr. NADLER, Mr. OWENS, Mr. PASTOR, Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. RANGLER, Mr. REYNOLDS, Mr. ROMERO-BARCELO, Ms. ROYBAL-ALVARO, Mr. RUSH, Mr. SANDERS, Ms. SCHENK, Mrs. SCHROEDER, Mr. SCOTT, Mr. SERRANO, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. STARK, Mr. STOKES, Mr. STUDDS, Mr. THOMPSON, Mr. TORRES, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. TRAFICANT, Mr. TUCKER, Mr. UNDERWOOD, Mrs. UNSOELD, Ms. VELAZQUEZ, Mr. VENTO, Mr. WASHINGTON, Ms. WATERS, Mr. WATT, Mr. WHEAT, Ms. WOOLSEY, and Mr. WYNN.

H.R. 93: Mr. KLUW, Mr. FROST, Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas, Mr. BLILEY, and Mr. ARNEY.

H.R. 144: Mr. ROGERS.

H.R. 302: Mr. RAHALL and Mr. SANDERS.

H.R. 417: Mrs. FOWLER, Mr. RICHARDSON, Mr. OXLEY, Mr. SANTORUM, Mr. BLUTE, and Mr. GEKAS.

H.R. 522: Mr. BILBRAY.

H.R. 636: Mr. BAKER of Louisiana.

H.R. 642: Mr. MCCREARY.

H.R. 649: Mr. DELLUMS.

H.R. 688: Mr. CAMP and Mr. SANTORUM.

H.R. 786: Mr. HUTTO and Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts.

H.R. 830: Mr. UNDERWOOD, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. MINOE, Mr. BLILEY, Mr. MCCOLLUM, Mr. MICA, Mr. ARCHER, Mr. MILLER of Florida, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Mr. LEVY, and Mr. KANJORSKI.

H.R. 911: Mr. THOMAS of Wyoming.

H.R. 916: Mr. ROMERO-BARCELO.

H.R. 979: Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. COPPERSMITH, and Mr. COBLE.

H.R. 1017: Mr. HERGER.

H.R. 1046: Mr. WILSON, Mr. BONIOR, and Mr. SANDERS.

H.R. 1076: Mr. COBLE.

H.R. 1260: Ms. BYRNE.

H.R. 1276: Mr. COMBEST.

H.R. 1293: Mr. GALLEGLY.

H.R. 1552: Mr. BATEMAN and Mr. PETRI.

H.R. 1559: Mrs. LOWEY.

H.R. 1682: Mr. MINOE.

H.R. 1697: Mr. SANTORUM.

H.R. 1796: Mr. QUILLEN, Mr. BACCHUS of Florida, Mr. WYNN, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, and Mr. PRICE of North Carolina.

H.R. 1800: Mr. SHAYS.

H.R. 1897: Ms. DELAUNO, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. SANOMEISTER, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. PETRI, Mr. MANTON, and Ms. NORTON.

H.R. 1910: Mr. MICA, Mr. BONILLA, Mr. DICKS, Mr. HANSEN, Mr. MANZULLO, Mr. POMBO, Mr. KNOLLENBERG, Mr. CLEMENT, and Mr. HOBSON.

H.R. 2012: Mr. GLICKMAN, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. SHAW, Mr. KASICH, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. WALSH, Mr. GUNDERSON, and Mr. TORKILDSEN.

H.R. 2019: Mr. SANDERS and Mr. EDWARDS of California.

H.R. 2112: Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin, and Mr. DEFazio.

H.R. 2121: Mr. NEAL of North Carolina, Mr. SOLOMON, Mr. ROYCE, Mr. WHEAT, Mr. ROHRBACHER, Mr. KANJORSKI, Mr. COMBEST, Mr. TORKILDSEN, Mr. GREENWOOD, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. ANDREWS of New Jersey, and Mr. GORDON.

H.R. 2153: Mr. RAVENEL, Mr. MATSUI, Ms. FURSE, Mr. DIXON, Mr. TRAFICANT, Mr. DARDEN, Mr. FISH, Mr. CLAY, Mr. EVANS, Mr. BARLOW, Mr. HOUGHTON, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey, and Mr. ANDREWS of New Jersey.

H.R. 2241: Mr. ROMERO-BARCELO.

H.R. 2396: Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. PETE GEREN of Texas, Mrs. LLOYD, Mr. HOBSON, Mr. FROST, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. QUINN, and Mr. ROGERS.

H.R. 2443: Mrs. ROUKEMA, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. ROHRBACHER, Mr. HALL of Texas, Ms. FURSE, Mr. RIDGE, Mr. FINGERHUT, Mr. DEFazio, Mr. ROYCE, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. LEWIS of California, Mr. SANOMEISTER, Mr. FIELDS of Louisiana, Mr. EMERSON, Mr. KLING, Mr. CHAPMAN, Ms. WATERS, Mr. STENHOLM, Mr. ANDREWS of Maine, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. REED, and Mr. FILNER.

H.R. 2467: Mrs. BENTLEY, Mr. BUYER, Mr. CALVERT, Ms. DANNER, Mr. DEAL, Mr. GLICKMAN, Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER, Mr. JOHNSTON of Florida, Mr. MOAKLEY, Mr. MONTGOMERY, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. PETERSON of Florida, Mr. STOKES, Mr. TORKILDSEN, Mr. WYNN, and Mr. YOUNG of Alaska.

H.R. 2547: Mrs. MINK, Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas, Mr. TORRES, and Mr. KOPETSKI.

H.R. 2580: Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. DELLUMS, Ms. SHEPHERD, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. HAMBURG, Mr. NADLER, Mrs. LOWEY, and Mr. WYNN.

H.R. 2600: Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. HINCHEY, Ms. FURSE, and Mr. UNDERWOOD.

H.R. 2602: Mr. BREWSTER.

H.R. 2605: Mr. FISH.

H.R. 2641: Mr. GEJDENSON, Mr. SCHUMER, and Mr. ORTON.

H.R. 2707: Mr. GILCHREST, Mr. McDADE, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, and Mr. CONYERS.

H.R. 2727: Ms. DELAUNO, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. DIXON, Mr. VENTO, Ms. PELOSI, and Ms. ESHOO.

H.R. 2787: Mr. SYNAR and Mr. STARK.

H.R. 2831: Mr. UNDERWOOD.

H.R. 2872: Mr. MILLER of Florida, Mr. LEVY, Mr. BERREUTER, and Mr. ROHRBACHER.

H.R. 2873: Mr. FILNER, Mr. STARK, Mr. GORDON, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. LEWIS of Florida, and Mr. CLINGER.

H.R. 2874: Mr. YOUNG of Alaska.

H.R. 2884: Mr. HUGHES and Mr. STARK.

H.R. 2912: Mr. DEUTSCH.

H.R. 2918: Mr. BLUTE.

H.R. 2937: Mr. GREENWOOD, Mr. PACKARD, and Mr. ARNEY.

H.R. 2939: Mr. McDERMOTT and Mr. TOWNS.

H.R. 2941: Mr. WHEAT.

H.R. 2975: Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland, Mr. PETE GEREN of Texas, Mr. FROST, Ms. BYRNE, and Mr. TORKILDSEN.

H.R. 2988: Mr. CLAY and Mr. DEUTSCH.

H.R. 3021: Mr. VALENTINE.

H.R. 3030: Mr. MCCANDLESS, Mr. GOSS, Mr. ZELIFF, and Mr. BLUTE.

H.R. 3039: Mr. FIELDS of Texas, Mr. COLEMAN, and Mr. PETE GEREN of Texas.

H.R. 3059: Mr. PETRI, Mr. FOOLITTA, Mr. HOEKSTRA, Mr. WALSH, and Mr. MACHTLEY.

H.R. 3065: Mr. SANTORUM, Mr. LEWIS of Florida, and Mr. TALENT.

H.R. 3080: Mr. QUILLEN and Mr. KINO.

H.R. 3087: Mr. SENSENBRENNER.

H.R. 3098: Mrs. SCHROEDER, Mr. STARK, Mr. DEUTSCH, Ms. MARGOLIES-MEZVINSKY, Mr. BEILSON, Mr. GIBBONS, Mrs. MEEK, and Mr. JOHNSTON of Florida.

H.R. 3109: Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas and Mr. KANJORSKI.

H.R. 3131: Mr. DERRICK.

H.R. 3135: Mr. ARNEY.

H.R. 3145: Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. PETE GEREN of Texas, and Mr. BERREUTER.

H.R. 3173: Mr. STUMP.

H.R. 3203: Mr. PARKER, Mr. BORSKI, Mr. WALSH, Mr. INSLEE, Mr. SCOTT, Mr. GIBBONS, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mrs. KENNELLY, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. MOAKLEY, Mr. MEEHAN, Mr. REED, and Mrs. VUCANOVICH.

H.R. 3207: Mrs. MORELLA.

H.J. Res. 38: Mr. FRANKS of Connecticut, Mr. STEARNS, and Mr. GOODLING.

Mr. ENOEL, and Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts):

H. Res. 294. Resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives with respect to the situation in Burundi; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. McCOLLUM:

H. Res. 295. Resolution providing for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 2872) to prevent and punish crime, to strengthen the rights of crime victims, to assist State and local efforts against crime, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. SANTORUM:

H. Res. 296. Resolution requiring each Member of the House of Representatives to hold at least 12 town meetings per year in the district of the Member; to the Committee on House Administration.

H. Res. 297. Resolution providing for greater disclosure of information relating to franked inmass mailing and voting records of Members of the House of Representatives; jointly, to the Committees on Post Office and Civil Service, House Administration, and Rules.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 3: Mr. OBEY.
H.R. 39: Mr. OWENS, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Ms. FURSE, Mr. FINGERHUT, Mr. FLAKE, Mr. LAZIO, Mrs. MALONEY, and Mr. BONIOR.
H.R. 58: Mr. SWIFT.
H.R. 140: Mr. CALLAHAN, Mr. COOPER, Mrs. LLOYD, Mr. GILCHREST, Mr. WILSON, Mr. SOLOMON, Mr. TORKILDSEN, Mr. BOEHNER, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. MCCANDLESS, Mr. POSHARD, Mr. BAKER of Louisiana, and Mr. BEVILL.
H.R. 408: Mr. HUTTO, Mr. PETERSON of Florida, Mr. CANADY, Mr. JOHNSTON of Florida, Mr. LEWIS of Florida, and Mrs. THURMAN.
H.R. 466: Mr. BOEHLERT, Mr. KOPETSKI, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. GUNDERSON, Mr. CHAPMAN, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, and Mr. BILBRAY.
H.R. 518: Mr. RAVENEL, Mr. BARCA of Wisconsin, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. KOPETSKI, and Mr. MARKEY.
H.R. 723: Mr. SMITH of Texas and Mr. GALLO.
H.R. 739: Mr. KINO.
H.R. 786: Mr. ANDREWS of New Jersey.
H.R. 830: Ms. WOOLSEY and Mr. MEEHAN.
H.R. 886: Mr. WELDON and Mr. STEARNS.
H.R. 1015: Mr. FILNER.
H.R. 1172: Mr. KLECZKA.
H.R. 1181: Mr. PASTOR, Mr. LANCASTER, Mr. MINOE, and Mr. COPPERSMITH.
H.R. 1322: Mr. BEILENSEN, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. VISCLOSKEY, Mr. CASTLE, Mr. SMITH of Texas, and Mr. ORTON.
H.R. 1332: Mr. MCCREARY.
H.R. 1432: Ms. WOOLSEY.
H.R. 1504: Mr. NADLER, Mr. GRANDY, Mr. MINETA, and Mr. OWENS.
H.R. 1552: Mr. CRAPO, Mr. STEARNS, and Ms. BYRNE.
H.R. 1687: Mr. SKELTON.
H.R. 1697: Mr. NEAL of North Carolina.
H.R. 1709: Mr. GINORICH, Mr. HANCOCK, Mr. ANCHER, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. FINGERHUT, Mr. GOSS, Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland, Mr. EMERSON, Mr. CRANE, Mr. STUMP, Mr. WOLF, Mr. THOMAS of California, and Ms. LOWEY.
H.R. 1886: Mr. SANOMEISTER.
H.R. 1900: Mr. HILLIARD.
H.R. 1935: Ms. FURSE.
H.R. 2135: Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina.
H.R. 2145: Mr. WILSON.

H.R. 2169: Mr. LIPINSKI and Mr. NEAL of North Carolina.
H.R. 2191: Mr. LIPINSKI.
H.R. 2286: Mr. BARCA of Wisconsin and Mr. DREIER.
H.R. 2293: Mr. POMEROY.
H.R. 2360: Mr. BEILENSEN, Ms. PELOSI, and Mr. SHAYS.
H.R. 2394: Mr. MANTON, Mrs. KENNELLY, Mr. GONZALEZ, and Mr. FILNER.
H.R. 2395: Mr. MANTON, Mrs. KENNELLY, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. BILBRAY, and Mr. FILNER.
H.R. 2434: Mr. ROHRBACHER, Mr. BAKER of Louisiana, and Mr. INHOFE.
H.R. 2499: Mr. MCKEON and Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas.
H.R. 2572: Mr. GUTIERREZ.
H.R. 2740: Mr. RICHARDSON.
H.R. 2826: Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. GEJDENSEN, Mr. MCCREARY, Mr. ACKERMAN, Ms. NORTON, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. LEWIS of California, Mrs. MINK, Mr. FOOLLIETTA, Mr. TRAFICANT, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. QUINN, Mr. ROHRBACHER, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. SMITH of Iowa, Mr. PAYNE of Virginia, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. TORKILDSEN, and Mr. DIAZ-BALART.
H.R. 2884: Ms. VELÁZQUEZ and Mr. PAYNE of Virginia.
H.R. 2886: Mr. BAKER of California, Ms. BYRNE, Mr. DORNAN, Mr. STENHOLM, and Mr. BACHUS of Alabama.
H.R. 2936: Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas.
H.R. 2938: Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas.
H.R. 2947: Mr. FILNER, Mr. WHEAT, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. SARPALUIS, Mr. VALENTINE, Mr. BISHOP, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. SCOTT, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. FROST, Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. WAXMAN of California, Mr. JOHNSTON of Florida, Mr. PARKER, Ms. FURSE, Mrs. KENNELLY, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. KYL, Mr. DIXON, Mrs. SAWYER, Mr. HUTTO, Mr. HILLIARD, Mrs. MEER, Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER, and Mr. SHAYS.
H.R. 2959: Mr. ROGERS and Mr. BARTON of Texas.
H.R. 2971: Mr. FISH, Mr. SANOMEISTER, and Mr. DELLUMS.
H.R. 2995: Mr. HUFFINGTON and Mr. WHEAT.
H.R. 3020: Ms. VELÁZQUEZ.
H.R. 3059: Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. BEILENSEN, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. GEJDENSEN, and Mr. FOWLER.
H.R. 3088: Mr. NEAL of North Carolina, Mr. MORAN, Mr. MARTINEZ, and Mr. FLAKE.
H.R. 3182: Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. GUTIERREZ, and Mrs. MALONEY.
H.R. 3203: Mr. SAWYER, Ms. BYRNE, Mr. YATES, Mr. SANDERS, and Ms. VELÁZQUEZ.
H.R. 3213: Mr. KOPETSKI.
H.R. 3252: Mr. RAHALL, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. DURBIN, and Mr. BOUCHER.
H.R. 3256: Mr. BLACKWELL, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mrs. LLOYD, Mr. ROMERO-BARCELO, Mr. SOLOMON, Mr. RAHALL, and Mr. TOWNS.
H.R. 3294: Mr. McDERMOTT and Mr. MORAN.
H.R. 3313: Mr. STEARNS, Mr. QUINN, Mr. SPENCE, Mr. RIDGE, Mr. KINO, Mr. HEFNER, Mr. RICHARDSON, Mr. STENHOLM, Mr. PAYNE of Virginia, and Mr. PARKER.
H.R. 3363: Mr. HOLDEN and Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota.
H.R. 3367: Mr. SOLOMON, Mr. BALLENGER, Mr. PAXON, Mr. BUNNING, Mr. McMILLAN, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. KYL, Mr. SUNDQUIST, Mr. GORDON, Mr. HEROER of California, and Mr. GILLMOR.
H.R. 3370: Mr. LIPINSKI and Mr. DELLUMS.
H.R. 3372: Mr. McDERMOTT, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. DORNAN, Mr. SCOTT, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. TORRES, Mr. BARLOW, Mr. ORTIZ, Mr. FAZIO, Mr. COPPERSMITH, Mr. HILLIARD, Mr. COLEMAN, Ms. ENGLISH of Ari-

zona, Mr. KLINK, Mr. HAMBURG, Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin, Mr. FIELDS of Louisiana, Mr. WATT, Mr. WILLIAMS, and Mr. BROWN of Ohio.
H.R. 3398: Mr. PICKLE and Mr. HOUGHTON.
H.R. 3416: Mr. MORAN.
H.J. Res. 75: Ms. BROWN of Florida, Mr. BECERRA, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. FOOLLIETTA, Mr. DORNAN, Mr. NADLER, Mr. ORTIZ, Mr. TEJEDA, Mr. EDWARDS of Texas, Mr. DOOLITTLE, Ms. DUNN, Mr. McNULTY, Mrs. LLOYD, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. HOYER, Mr. GEPHARDT, Mr. STENHOLM, Mr. OLICKMAN, Mr. HALL of Texas, Mr. BUYER, Mr. RAVENEL, Mrs. BENTLEY, Mr. DREIER, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. LEWIS of Florida, Mr. SHAW, Mr. STARK, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. SWIFT, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. TORRICELLI, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. MOLLOHAN, Mr. DARDEEN, Mr. SISISKY, Mr. MURTHA, Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. McHALE, Mr. MOAKLEY, Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin, Mr. WASHINGTON, Ms. WATERS, Mr. MCKEON, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois, Mr. MYERS of Indiana, Ms. FURSE, Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. TORRES, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. SANOMEISTER, Mr. POSHARD, Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. STOKES, Mr. MONTGOMERY, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. RICHARDSON, Mr. BLACKWELL, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. INSLEE, Mr. ROEMER, Mr. PICKLE, Mr. THORNTON, Mr. COPPERSMITH, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. UNDERWOOD, Mrs. MEER, Ms. DANNER, Mr. APPLEGATE, Mrs. UNSOELD, Mr. HYDE, Mr. LIVINGSTON, Mr. GINORICH, Mr. McDADE, Mr. DICKEY, Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. OWENS, Mr. SKEEN, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. HOUGHTON, Mr. GUNDERSON, Mr. MANTON, Mr. BORSKI, Ms. MAROOLIES-MEZVINSKY, Mr. HEFLEY, Mr. LIGHTFOOT, Mr. PACKARD, Mr. FRANKS of Connecticut, Mr. VENTO, Mr. GORDON, Mr. HOBSON, Mr. CLINGER, Mr. KASICH, Mr. SCHAEFER, Mr. MFUME, Mrs. MINK, Mr. KANJORSKI, Mr. MINETA, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. BARRETT of Nebraska, Mr. MORAN, Mr. LA-FALCE, Mr. WHITTEN, Mr. JACOBS, Mr. GRANDY, Mr. STUDDS, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. BAKER of California, Mr. BOEHLERT, Mr. WALSH, Mr. THOMAS of California, Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland, Mr. SUNDQUIST, Mr. GREENWOOD, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. TAUZIN, Mr. ROGERS, Mr. EVANS, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. VALENTINE, Mr. VISCLOSKEY, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. ROHRBACHER, Mr. THOMAS of Wyoming, Mr. BLILEY, Mr. WELDON, Mr. TAYLOR of Mississippi, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. WHEAT, Mr. MEEHAN, Mr. LEVIN, Ms. SHEPHERD, Mr. FLAKE, Mr. COYNE, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. PICKETT, Mr. HALL of Ohio, Ms. DELAURIO, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mrs. KENNELLY, Mr. HAYES, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. WATT, Mr. POMEROY, Mr. ROMERO-BARCELO, Mr. DEAL, Mr. MAZZOLI, Mr. MILLER of California, Mr. CARR, Mr. ANDREWS of Texas, Mrs. MALONEY, Mr. FIELDS of Texas, Mr. YATES, Mr. CHAPMAN, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. PASTOR, Mr. McCLOSKEY, Mr. STRICKLAND, Mr. SAWYER, Mr. HOKE, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. FORD of Michigan, Mr. KLECZKA, Mr. LAUHLIN, Mr. HEFNER, Mr. GILCHREST, Mr. BRYANT, Mr. CAMP, Ms. SCHENK, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. LEACH, Mr. INHOFE, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. DELAY, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. ANDREWS of Maine, Mr. FINGERHUT, Mr. DE LUOGO, Mr. HAMBURG, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. TUCKER, Ms. BYRNE, Mr. KIM, Mr. CLEMENT, Mr. BLUTE, Mr. COLLINS of Georgia, Mr. HUTCHINSON, Mr. SPENCE, Mr. McCOLLUM, Mr. CALLAHAN, Mr. STUMP, Mr. KINGSTON, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. COBLE, Miss COLLINS of Michigan, Mr. QUINN, Mr. SWETT, Mr. OXLEY, Mr. BARLOW, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. BALLENGER, Mr. FORD of Tennessee, Mr. HORN of California, Mr. CLAY, Mr. PAXON, Mr. LEWIS of California, Mr. SOLOMON, Mr. UPTON, Mr. VOLKMER,

funds for the purpose of making grants to States that set aside amounts of State funds for water pollution control in excess of the amounts required under such Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. COHEN:

S. 1723. A bill to improve provisions relating to tech-prep education; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

By Mr. JOHNSTON:

S. 1721. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Health and Human Services to award a grant for the establishment of the National Center for Sickle Cell Disease Research, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

By Mr. COHEN (for himself, Mr. MACK, Mr. BENNETT, and Mr. FAHICLOTH):

S. 1725. A bill to amend the Federal Deposit Insurance Act to clarify provisions intended to protect the Corporation from having bank loans or other assets diluted by secret side agreements; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. SIMON:

S. 1726. A bill to provide for a competition to select the architectural plans for a museum to be built on the East Saint Louis portion of the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. COHEN:

S. 1727. A bill to establish a National Maritime Heritage Program to make grants available for educational programs and the restoration of America's cultural resources for the purpose of preserving America's endangered maritime heritage; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. BRYAN (for himself and Mr. DOMENICI):

S. 1728. A bill to provide regulatory capital guidelines for treatment of real estate assets sold with limited recourse by depository institutions; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. DOMENICI:

S. 1729. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the 1993 Federal income tax rate increases on trusts established for the benefit of individuals with disabilities or for college education costs of a beneficiary; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THURMOND:

S. 1730. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on 3,4-Dimethylbenzaldehyde (3,4-DBAL); to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. CRAIG (for himself and Mr. WALLACE):

S. 1731. A bill to provide that the President shall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, the Chief of the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mr. HEFLIN:

S. 1732. A bill to extend arbitration under the provisions of chapter 41 of title 28, United States Code, and for other purposes; considered and passed.

By Mr. BAUCUS (for himself, Mr. MCCAIN, and Mr. RIEGLE):

S. 1733. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide tax treatment for foreign investment through a United States regulated investment company comparable to the tax treatment for direct foreign investment and investment through a foreign mutual fund; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SIMON (for himself, Mr. HATCH, and Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN):

S. 1731. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to expand the provisions relating to market exclusivity; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SIMON:

S. 1735. A bill to establish a Privacy Protection Commission, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROBB (for himself and Mr. WARNER):

S.J. Res. 154. A joint resolution designating January 16, 1994, as "Religious Freedom Day"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. D'AMATO:

S.J. Res. 155. A joint resolution to designate the week beginning March 13, 1994 as "National Manufacturing Week"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MITCHELL (for himself, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. HOLLINGS, Mr. EXON, Mr. NUNN, Mr. MOYNIHAN, Mr. D'AMATO, Mr. WARNER, Mr. NICKLES, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. PELL, Mr. COHEN, and Mr. BIDEN):

S.J. Res. 156. A joint resolution to express appreciation to W. Graham Claytor, Jr., for a lifetime of dedicated and inspired service to the Nation; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. SASSER (for himself and Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN):

S.J. Res. 157. A joint resolution to designate 1994 as "The year of Gospel Music"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WOFFORD (for himself, Mr. PELL, Mr. ROHR, and Mr. GLENN):

S.J. Res. 158. A joint resolution to designate both the month of August 1991 and the month of August 1995 as "National Slovak American Heritage Month"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. CHAFEE (for himself, Mr. INOUE, Mr. HATFIELD, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. BOND, Mr. MCCAIN, Mr. STEVENS, Mr. MURKOWSKI, Mr. KEMPTHORNE, Mr. LOFT, Mr. COCHRAN, Mr. COHEN, Mrs. MURRAY, Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN, Mr. SIMON, Mr. DURKENBERGER, Mr. LUGAR, Mrs. HUTCHISON, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. WARNER, Mr. AKAKA, Mr. SPECTER, Mr. BRYAN, Mr. HOLLING, Mr. THURMOND, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. BURNS, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. REID, Mr. FORD, Mr. DECONCINI, Mr. WOFFORD, Mr. McCONNELL, Mr. PELL, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mr. EXON, Mr. MACK, Mr. JOHNSTON, and Mr. DODD):

S. Res. 170. A resolution to express the sense of the Senate that obstetrician-gynecologists should be included as primary care providers for women in Federal laws relating to the provision of health care; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

By Mr. FORD (for Mr. MITCHELL (for himself and Mr. DOLE)):

S. Res. 171. A resolution to authorize the production of records by the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations of the Committee on Governmental Affairs; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. DECONCINI:

S. Con. Res. 54. A concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress regarding the impeded delivery of natural gas for heating to the civilian population of Bosnia-

Herzegovina; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. LIEBERMAN (for himself, Mr. WOFFORD, and Mr. GRAHAM):

S. Con. Res. 55. A concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress with respect to Taiwan's membership in the United Nations and other international organizations; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. BINGAMAN:

S. 1687. A bill to promote the effective and efficient use of Federal grant assistance provided to State governments to carry out certain environmental programs and activities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

ENVIRONMENTAL FLEXIBLE FUNDING ACT OF 1993

• Mr. BINGAMAN. Mr. President, today I am introducing a bill which marks a major first step in our efforts to deal with unfunded mandates. This is a bill which deals with one segment of these mandates, those in the environmental arena. This bill will help alleviate the impact of unfunded environmental mandates by promoting more effective and efficient use of existing environmental funds and by facilitating targeting of funds where the problems are the greatest.

The 1970's marked an environmental awakening of our country. We saw major Federal legislation in the areas of air, surface water, drinking water, and solid and hazardous waste. Over the years, we discovered that environmental problems were far more difficult to correct and far more pervasive than we realized. Existing legislation was reauthorized and with each reauthorization additional Federal requirements were enacted. New legislation was enacted, and again, new Federal requirements accompanied the bills.

The Federal laws did provide some funds to help implement the growing requirements. The EPA administers over 15 different programs providing \$500 million annually to the States. These funds, however, are far below the monies that the States estimate are needed to meet Federal requirements. Moreover, they are awarded to States for specific categories of activities regardless of the particular conditions or relative importance of these activities within a State. They are also awarded with different administrative and reporting requirements presenting States with accounting nightmares and providing barriers to more efficient use of funds through consolidation on a particular problem or a particular geographic area.

Existing grant programs fail to recognize that States differ between and within themselves. What might be of most concern to one community due to its unique circumstances is relatively

people in the St. Louis area, more indirectly than directly. The museum in East St. Louis can do the same.

I am pleased to introduce this legislation, which I hope we can pass next year.

I ask unanimous consent to print the legislation into the RECORD, at this point.

There being no objection, the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 1726

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "East Saint Louis Jefferson National Expansion Memorial Architectural Design Competition Act".

SEC. 2. ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN COMPETITION.

(a) COMMISSION.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established a commission to be composed of 7 members appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, of whom—

(A) two shall be selected from among persons who represent the Saint Louis, Missouri, community;

(B) two shall be selected from among persons who represent the East Saint Louis, Illinois, community;

(C) two shall be selected from among persons who represent the Department of the Interior; and

(D) one shall be selected from among disinterested persons who are experts in the area of architectural design, and who shall serve as the professional advisor to the Commission.

(2) APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS.—The Secretary shall appoint the members of the commission not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

(3) TERMS.—Members shall be appointed for the life of the commission.

(4) VACANCIES.—Any vacancy in the commission shall not affect its powers, but shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment.

(5) CHAIRPERSON AND VICE CHAIRPERSON.—The commission shall select a Chairperson and Vice Chairperson from among the members of the commission.

(6) MEETINGS.—

(A) INITIAL MEETING.—The Secretary shall schedule and call the first meeting not later than 30 days after the date on which all members of the commission have been appointed.

(B) SUBSEQUENT MEETINGS.—The commission shall meet at the call of the Chairperson.

(7) COMPENSATION OF MEMBERS.—Members of the commission shall serve without compensation, except that members shall be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, at rates authorized for employees of agencies under subchapter I of chapter 57 of title 5, United States Code, while away from their homes or regular places of business in the performance of services for the commission.

(8) STAFF.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Chairperson of the commission may, without regard to the civil service laws and regulations, appoint and terminate an executive director and such other additional personnel as may be necessary to enable the commission to perform its duties. The employment of an executive director shall be subject to confirmation by the commission.

(B) COMPENSATION.—The Chairperson may fix the compensation of the executive director and other personnel without regard to the provisions of chapter 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of title 5, United States Code, relating to classification of positions and General Schedule pay rates, except that the rate of pay for the executive director and other personnel may not exceed the rate payable for level V of the Executive Schedule under section 5316 of such title.

(9) DETAIL OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES.—Any Federal Government employee may be detailed to the commission without reimbursement, and such detail shall be without interruption or loss of civil service status or privilege.

(10) PROCUREMENT OF TEMPORARY AND INTERMITTENT SERVICES.—The Chairperson may procure temporary and intermittent services under section 3109(b) of title 5, United States Code, at rates for individuals which do not exceed the daily equivalent of the annual rate of basic pay prescribed for level V of the Executive Schedule under section 5316 of such title.

(11) POWERS OF THE COMMISSION.—

(A) INFORMATION FROM FEDERAL AGENCIES.—The commission may secure directly from any Federal department or agency such information as the commission considers necessary to carry out this Act. Upon request of the Chairperson, the head of such department or agency shall furnish such information to the commission.

(B) POSTAL SERVICES.—The commission may use the United States mails in the same manner and under the same conditions as other departments and agencies of the Federal Government.

(C) GIFTS.—The commission may accept, use, and dispose of gifts or donations of services or property.

(b) ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITION.—The commission shall conduct an architectural competition to solicit design proposals for a museum to be built on the East Saint Louis portion of the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial. The member of the Commission appointed pursuant to subsection (a)(1)(D) shall organize, manage, and direct the competition. Identify potential jurors, and appoint jurors, with the approval of the commission.

(c) STUDY.—The commission shall conduct a study into possible funding mechanisms for the development, construction, and maintenance of the museum identified in subsection (b).

(d) REPORT.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the commission shall submit a report, with recommendations, to the President and Congress. The report shall contain a detailed statement of the findings and conclusions of the commission with respect to the museum and possible funding mechanisms.

SEC. 3. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated \$300,000 to carry out this Act.

By Mr. COHEN:

S. 1727. A bill to establish a National Maritime Heritage Program to make grants available for educational programs and the restoration of America's cultural resources for the purpose of preserving America's endangered maritime heritage; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

NATIONAL MARITIME HERITAGE ACT OF 1993

• Mr. COHEN. Mr. President, I introduce the National Maritime Heritage

Act of 1993, legislation which would help to preserve our Nation's disintegrating maritime heritage.

America's maritime industry and its heritage has been sorely neglected and is in a serious state of decline which threatens this Nation's national security. In 1988, when the Commission on Merchant Marine and Defense was asked to explore the condition of America's Maritime Industry, it was revealed that the U.S. merchant marine force is unable to meet our Nation's minimum defense requirements. The Commission concluded that the state of U.S. maritime affairs poses, and I quote, a "clear and growing danger to the national security in the deteriorating conditions of America's maritime industries." In response to those findings, the Commission warned that, "unless decisive action is taken to reverse this downward trend, by the year 2000, the number of ships will be reduced by one-half to 220 vessels; the proportion of the U.S. ocean trade carried in U.S. vessels will drop from approximately 4 to 1 percent; the number of merchant fleet shipboard billets and merchant seamen will be about one-half their current size, and the shipyard industrial base will continue to shrink at an alarming rate."

The United States is an island Nation. The continued economic health of our Nation is inextricably linked to a healthy U.S. merchant marine. Sadly, we have neglected the maritime industry and its heritage. New policies are required to restore and expand our Nation's merchant fleet. A firm commitment by the men and women in this chamber must underpin the effort to rebuild the American merchant marine fleet.

The National Maritime Heritage Act of 1993 would establish a National Maritime Trust in order to provide for the preservation of U.S. maritime heritage through a competitive grant program within the U.S. Department of Transportation that will be administered by the National Maritime Trust, a charitable, educational, and nonprofit corporation. The structures created by this legislation will act as an umbrella organization bringing together Federal, State, local and non-profit groups in an effort to coordinate a national initiative to preserve our most important maritime properties and educate Americans about the significance of our maritime industry and its heritage. Grants will be made available for projects of national, regional, and local historic significance to ensure the preservation of America's maritime heritage. In addition, this measure would establish an advisory committee composed of knowledgeable maritime specialists to oversee the grants program, review grant proposals and advise the Secretary of Transportation as appropriate.

The National Maritime Heritage Act of 1993 would establish a cohesive funding mechanism to address the deteriorating state of our national maritime industry and heritage without adding to the deficit. By retiring obsolete National Defense Reserve Fleet vessels, as recommended by the GAO, which are currently maintained at great expense by the Maritime Administration, and requiring that approved projects receive matching State and private funding, as appropriate, the U.S. Government will actually save money. Furthermore, it is my belief that a modest investment in the preservation of our maritime heritage now will serve to avert the need for large expenditures for the repair of rapidly deteriorating maritime properties in the future.

This measure would benefit virtually every State in the Nation, every American as well as Americans of subsequent generations, create much-needed jobs, help to preserve traditional maritime related skills and would help to educate the public, particularly our young people, as to the vital importance of the maritime industry and its venerable heritage.

It is my view that there is a link between the lack of awareness of maritime affairs on the part of Americans and the deterioration of the maritime industry and its heritage. By taking this important step toward educating Americans about maritime affairs and bringing a clear focus to the importance of maritime heritage, we may create an environment where the maritime industry may flourish.

It is for these reasons, Mr. President, that I strongly urge my colleagues to support this important piece of legislation.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill and additional material be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 1727

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "National Maritime Heritage Act of 1993".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds and declares that—

(1) the United States is a maritime nation with rich maritime history, and it is desirable to foster in the American public a greater awareness and appreciation of the role of maritime endeavors in our Nation's history and culture;

(2) the maritime historical and cultural foundations of the Nation should be preserved as part of our community life and development;

(3) national, State, and local groups have been working independently to preserve the maritime heritage of the United States;

(4) historic resources significant to the Nation's maritime heritage are being lost or substantially altered, often inadvertently, with increasing frequency;

(5) the preservation of this irreplaceable maritime heritage is in the public interest so that its vital legacy of cultural, educational, aesthetic, inspirational, and economic benefits will be maintained and enriched for future generations of Americans;

(6) in the face of ever-increasing development, the present governmental and non-governmental historic preservation programs and activities are inadequate to ensure future generations a genuine opportunity to appreciate and enjoy the rich maritime heritage of our Nation;

(7) a coordinated national program is needed to immediately redress the adverse consequences of a period of indifference during which the maritime heritage of the United States has become endangered and to ensure the future preservation of the Nation's maritime heritage;

(8) a national maritime heritage policy would greatly increase public awareness of the educational, recreational, and preservation values of maritime heritage; and

(9) the creation of a National Maritime Trust for Historic Preservation in the United States would greatly enhance maritime preservation.

SEC. 3. NATIONAL MARITIME HERITAGE POLICY.

It shall be the policy of the Federal Government in partnership with the States and local governments and private organizations and individuals to—

(1) use measures, including financial and technical assistance, to foster conditions under which our modern society and our historic maritime resources can exist in productive harmony and fulfill the social, economic, and other requirements of present and future generations;

(2) provide leadership in the preservation of the historic maritime resources of the United States;

(3) contribute to the preservation of historic maritime resources and give maximum encouragement to organizations and individuals undertaking preservation by private means; and

(4) assist State and local governments to expand and accelerate their maritime historic preservation programs and activities.

SEC. 4. NATIONAL MARITIME TRUST.

(a) CREATION.—To further the policy enunciated in this Act to facilitate public participation in the preservation of maritime sites, buildings, and objects of significance or interest, and to further the education of the American public about the importance of our maritime heritage, there is hereby created a charitable, educational, and nonprofit corporation, to be known as the National Maritime Trust.

(b) PURPOSE.—The purposes of the National Maritime Trust shall be to—

(1) receive donations of real property and objects significant in American maritime history and culture;

(2) to preserve and administer them for public benefits;

(3) to accept, hold, and administer gifts of money, securities, or other property of whatsoever character for the purpose of carrying out a maritime preservation and education program; and

(4) to execute other functions as are vested in it by this Act.

(c) PRINCIPAL OFFICE.—The National Maritime Trust shall have its principal office in the District of Columbia and shall be deemed, for purposes of venue in civil actions, to be an inhabitant and resident thereof. The National Maritime Trust may establish offices in other places as it may deem necessary or appropriate in the conduct of its business.

(d) ADMINISTRATION OF NATIONAL TRUST.—

(1) COMPOSITION OF BOARD OF TRUSTEES.—

(A) The affairs of the National Maritime Trust shall be under administration of a board composed as follows: the Secretary of Transportation, the Secretary of Commerce, and the Secretary of the Navy, ex officio; and not less than six general trustees who shall be citizens of the United States (one of whom shall be a State Historic Preservation officer whose state has an agreement with the Secretary under section 5 of the Act), to be chosen as hereinafter provided.

(B) The Secretary of Transportation, the Secretary of Commerce, and the Secretary of the Navy, when it appears desirable in the interest of the conduct of the business of the board and to the extent as they deem it advisable, may, by written notice to the National Maritime Trust, designate any officer of their respective departments to act for them in the discharge of their duties as a member of the board of trustees.

(C) The number of general trustees shall be—

(i) fixed by the Board of Trustees of the National Maritime Trust;

(ii) chosen by the members of the National Maritime Trust from its members at any regular meeting of the National Maritime Trust; and

(iii) appointed by the Secretary of Transportation.

(2) TERMS OF OFFICE.—The respective terms of office of the general trustees shall be as prescribed by the said board of trustees but in no case shall exceed a period of five years from the date of election. A successor to a general trustee shall be chosen in the same manner and shall have a term expiring five years from the date of the expiration of the term for which the trustees predecessor was chosen, except that a successor chosen to fill a vacancy occurring prior to the expiration of such term shall be chosen only for the remainder of that term. The chairman of the board of trustees shall be elected by a majority vote of the member of the board.

(3) COMPENSATION AND EXPENSES.—No compensation shall be paid to the members of the board of trustees for their services as such members, but they shall be reimbursed for travel and actual expenses necessary incurred by them in attending board meetings and performing other official duties on behalf of the National Maritime Trust at the direction of the board.

(e) POWERS AND DUTIES OF NATIONAL MARITIME TRUST.—To the extent necessary to enable it to carry out the functions vested in it by this Act, the National Maritime Trust shall have the following general powers:

(1) To have succession until dissolved by Act of Congress, in which event title to the properties of the National Maritime Trust, both real and personal, shall, insofar as consistent with existing contractual obligations and subject to all other legally enforceable claims or demands by or against the National Maritime Trust, at the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, pass to and become vested in the United States of America;

(2) To sue and be sued in its corporate name;

(3) To adopt, alter, and use a corporate seal which shall be judicially noticed;

(4) To adopt a constitution and to make such bylaws, rules, and regulations, not inconsistent with the laws of the United States or of any State, as it deems necessary for the administration of its functions under this Act, including among other matter, bylaws, rules, and regulations governing visitation to maritime historic properties, administration of corporate funds, and the organization and procedure of the board of trustees;

(5) To accept, hold, and administer gifts and bequests of money, securities, or other personal property of whatsoever character, absolutely or in trust, for the purposes for which the National Maritime Trust is created. Unless otherwise restricted by the terms of the gift or bequest, the National Maritime Trust is authorized to sell, exchange, or otherwise dispose of and to invest or reinvest in such investments as it may determine from time to time the moneys, securities, or other property given or bequeathed to it. The principal of such corporate funds, together with the income therefrom and all other revenues received by it from any source whatsoever, shall be placed in such depositories as the National Maritime Trust shall determine and shall be subject to expenditures by the National Maritime Trust for its corporate purposes;

(6) To acquire by gift, devise, purchase, or otherwise, absolutely or on trust, and to hold and, unless otherwise restricted by the terms of the gift or devise, to encumber, convey, or otherwise dispose of, any real property, or any estate or interest therein (except property within the exterior boundaries of national parks and national monuments), as may be necessary and proper in carrying into effect the purposes of the National Maritime Trust;

(7) To contract and make cooperative agreements with Federal, State, or municipal departments or agencies, corporations, associations, or individuals, under such terms and conditions as it deems advisable, respecting the protection, preservation, maintenance, or operation of any maritime historic site, building, object or other property used in connection with them for public use, regardless of whether the National Maritime Trust has acquired title to the properties, or any interest therein;

(8) To enter into contracts generally and to execute all instruments necessary or appropriate to carry out its corporate purposes, which instruments shall include such concession contracts, leases, or permits for the use of lands, buildings, or other property deemed desirable either to accommodate the public or to facilitate administration;

(9) To appoint and prescribe the duties of such officers, agents, and employees as may be necessary to carry out its functions and to fix and pay such compensation to them for their services as the National Maritime Trust may determine; and

(10) Generally to do any and all lawful acts necessary or appropriate to carry out the purposes for which the National Maritime Trust is created.

SEC. 5. NATIONAL HERITAGE GRANTS PROGRAM.

(a) Establishment.—

(1) There is established within the Department of Transportation a National Maritime Heritage Grants Program to foster in the American public a greater awareness and appreciation of the role of maritime endeavors in our Nation's history and culture.

(2) Within ninety days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary may enter into a cooperative agreement with the National Maritime Trust for assistance in the administration of the grants program.

(3) The Secretary shall administer a program of matching grants-in-aid to carry out the purpose of this Act.

(4)(A) In addition to the programs under paragraph (3) of this subsection, the Secretary may administer a program of direct grants for the preservation of maritime resources. Funds to support this direct grants program annually shall not exceed 10 percent of the amount derived under section 6 of this Act.

(B) These grants may be made by the Secretary—

(i) for the preservation of national maritime historic resources which are threatened with demolition or impairment and for the preservation of maritime historic resources of significance;

(ii) for maritime demonstration projects which will provide information concerning professional methods and techniques having application to maritime historic resources;

(iii) for the training and development of skilled labor in trades and crafts, and in analysis, marine survey, and curation, relating to maritime historic preservation; and

(iv) for educational programs to increase the awareness by the American public of our maritime heritage.

(b) GRANTS PROCESS.—

(1) The Secretary shall publish annually a grants solicitation, together with grant priorities and other relevant information, in the Federal Register and otherwise as the Secretary deems appropriate.

(2) Each fiscal year, the Secretary, acting through the National Maritime Trust, shall receive and process applications for grants under the regulations promulgated pursuant to section 11 of this Act.

(c) NATIONAL MARITIME TRUST RESPONSIBILITIES.—Under the cooperative agreement executed under section (a) of this section, the National Maritime Trust shall be responsible for administration of the grants program, including—

(1) publicizing the program to prospective grantees in accordance with the regulations promulgated by the Secretary;

(2) answering inquiries from the public, including providing information on the program as requested;

(3) distributing grant applications;

(4) collecting proposals and ensuring their completeness;

(5) forwarding the proposals to the Committee for review;

(6) transmitting the recommendations of the Committee to the Secretary;

(7) keeping records of all grant awards and expenditures of funds;

(8) monitoring progress of grants;

(9) providing progress reports to the Secretary as requested;

(10) delegating responsibility of administering a project to the appropriate state Historic Preservation officer for the State in which the project or program is principally located to the maximum extent possible consistent with the purposes of this Act; and

(11) any other responsibilities that the Secretary deems appropriate.

(d) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—The National Maritime Trust shall submit an annual report on the program to the Secretary for transmittal to Congress. The report shall include—

(1) a description of each project funded;

(2) the results or accomplishments of each project;

(3) a detailed review of the National Maritime Trust's operations, activities and financial condition;

(4) recommended priorities for achieving the purposes of the Act under section 5(c)(4); and

(5) the audit report required under section 8.

(e) CRITERIA FOR GRANT ELIGIBILITY.—To qualify for a grant under this section, a grantee must—

(1) demonstrate that the project for which funding is being sought—

(A) has the potential for reaching a broad audience with an effective educational pro-

gram based on American maritime history, technology, or the role of maritime endeavors in American culture; and

(B) has the ability to garner support for non-Federal sources;

(2) match the grant award with non-Federal assets, including cash, as appropriate;

(3) demonstrate organizational viability;

(4) exhibit the existence of approved business and operation plans;

(5) maintain records as may be reasonably necessary to fully disclose—

(A) the amount and the disposition of the proceeds of the grant;

(B) the total cost of the project for which the grant is given or used;

(C) the amount and nature of that portion of the cost of the project supplied by other sources; and

(D) other records as will facilitate an effective audit required in regulation by the Secretary;

(6) provide access for the purposes of any required audit and examination of any books, documents, papers, and records of the recipient under this Act;

(7) be principally located in a state whose state Historic Preservation officer enters into an agreement with the Secretary regarding the delegation of the administration of the project or program under this Act; and

(8) be a unit of Federal, State, or local government, or a nonprofit organization that has applied for, or has been granted, 501(c)(3) status—

(f) GRANTS.—Grants will be available for projects of—

(1) national, regional, and local maritime historic significance, including restoration of vessels, small craft, lighthouses, and other sites, structures, or objects listed on the National Register of Historic Places; and

(2) significant educational or cultural value, including museums, fishing villages, maritime educational waterborne-experience programs, construction or purchase of educational facilities, structures or vessels, and other projects that the Secretary deems appropriate.

(g) TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—

(1) No part of any grant made under this section may be used to compensate any person intervening in any proceeding under this act.

(2) An application must be submitted in accordance with regulations and procedures prescribed by the Secretary;

(3) No grant may be awarded—

(A) unless the grantee has agreed to assume, after completion of the project for which the grant is awarded, the total cost of the continued maintenance, repair, and administration of the property in a manner satisfactory to the Secretary; and

(B) until the grantee has complied with such further terms and conditions as the Secretary may deem necessary or advisable.

(4) Except as permitted by other law, the State share of the costs referred to in paragraph (3) of this subsection shall be contributed by non-Federal sources.

(5) Notwithstanding any other law, no grant made pursuant to this Act shall be treated as taxable income for purposes of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

(6) The secretary shall make funding available as soon as practicable after execution of a grant agreement through the State Historic Preservation Officer for the State in which the project or program is principally located.

(7) The State Historic Preservation Officer shall administer grants for projects and programs as provided by this Act.

(8) The total administrative costs, direct and indirect, charged for carrying out projects and programs may not exceed 25 percent of the aggregate costs.

(9) The amount of funds expended on Federal projects shall not exceed 20 percent of the amount appropriated annually under this Act for the fund.

(h) REVIEW OF PROPOSALS.—

(1) COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS.—The committee established under section 7 of this Act shall review the grant proposals and make recommendations to the Secretary as to which projects should receive funding.

(2) SECRETARIAL APPROVAL.—Within one hundred and twenty days of the deadline for submission, the Secretary shall approve applications for grants under this subsection recommended by the committee if the Secretary is satisfied that—

(A) the applicant has the requisite technical and financial capability to carry out the project; and

(B) the project adequately implements the objectives of the Act and will comply with subsection (g) of this section.

(i) WAIVER.—The Secretary may waive the requirements of this section for any grant under this Act.

SEC. 6. CONVEYANCE OF NDRF VESSEL FOR SCRAPPING BY NATIONAL MARITIME TRUST

(a) VESSEL CONVEYANCE AUTHORITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other law, the Secretary may convey to the National Maritime Trust, without consideration, all right, title, and interest of the United States Government in each vessel which—

(A) is in the National Defense Reserve Fleet on the date of the enactment of this section;

(B) has no usefulness to the Government; and

(C) is scheduled to be scrapped.

(2) CONDITION.—As a condition of conveying a vessel to the National Maritime Trust pursuant to this section, the Secretary shall require that the National Maritime Trust enter into an agreement with the Secretary which requires that the National Maritime Trust—

(A) sell the vessel for scrap purposes;

(B) use the proceeds of that scrapping for expenses directly related to the purposes of this Act; and

(C) comply with any other conditions the Secretary considers appropriate.

(b) DELIVERY.—The Secretary shall deliver a vessel conveyed under this section to the National Maritime Trust—

(1) at the place where the vessel is located on the date of the approval of the conveyance;

(2) in its condition on that date; and

(3) without cost to the Government.

(c) MINIMUM VESSEL SALE.—The National Maritime Trust shall sell a sufficient quantity of vessels annually to ensure that the amount derived is not less than \$5,000,000 for each fiscal year beginning in fiscal year 1994 and ending in fiscal year 2000, and amounts as may be required thereafter.

(d) TREATMENT OF AMOUNTS AVAILABLE TO THE TRUST.—Amounts available to, or used by, the National Maritime Trust pursuant to this subsection shall not be considered in any determination of the amounts available to the Department of the Interior.

(e) ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENDITURES.—

(1) MINIMUM AMOUNT.—Not more than 15 percent or \$250,000, whichever is greater, of the amount derived under this section in any fiscal year may be used for administering the

program under the cooperative agreement executed under section 5 of this Act.

(2) ALLOCATION.—Of the amount used for administering the program in any fiscal year, two thirds shall be allocated to the National Maritime Trust and one-third allocated to the Secretary.

(f) DISBURSEMENT CRITERIA.—In expending the funds derived under this section, the Secretary shall give due consideration to the following factors:

(1) the national significance of a project;

(2) its maritime historical and educational value to the community;

(3) the imminence of its destruction or loss; and

(4) the expressed intentions of the donor.

SEC. 7. MARITIME HERITAGE PROGRAM GRANTS COMMITTEE.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established a Maritime Heritage Grants Committee.

(b) MEMBERSHIP.—Within one hundred and twenty days of enactment of this Act, and biennially thereafter, the Secretary shall appoint the members of the Committee. The Committee shall consist of eleven members representing various sectors of the maritime community who are knowledgeable and experienced in maritime heritage and preservation, and showing regional geographic balance, as follows:

(1) one representative from the field of small craft preservation;

(2) one representative from the field of large vessel preservation;

(3) one representative from the field of sail training;

(4) one representative from the field of preservation architecture;

(5) one representative from the field of underwater archeology;

(6) one representative from the field of lighthouse preservation;

(7) one representative from the field of maritime education;

(8) one representative having a military naval history background;

(9) one representative from a maritime museum or maritime historical society;

(10) one representative who is a State Historic Preservation Officer whose state has an agreement with the Secretary under section 5 of this Act; and

(11) one representative from the general public.

(c) DUTIES OF THE COMMITTEE.—The duties of the Committee include—

(1) providing oversight of the grants program on a continuing basis;

(2) reviewing grant proposals;

(3) making funding recommendations to the Secretary;

(4) identifying and advising the Secretary regarding priorities for achieving the purposes of the Act;

(5) reviewing the National Maritime Trust's annual grants report to the Secretary; and

(6) performing any other duties as the Secretary deems appropriate.

(d) REPORT.—The Committee shall submit annually a comprehensive report of its activities and the results of its studies to the Secretary and Congress and shall from time to time submit additional and special reports as it deems advisable. Each report shall propose legislative enactments and other actions as, in the judgment of the Committee, are necessary and appropriate to carry out its recommendations and shall provide the Committee's assessment of current and emerging problems in the field of maritime historic preservation and an evaluation of the effectiveness of the programs of Federal

agencies, State and local governments, and the private sector in carrying out the purposes of this Act.

(e) QUORUM.—Seven members of the Committee shall constitute a quorum.

(f) APPOINTMENTS PROCESS.—

(1) DUTIES OF THE SECRETARY.—The Secretary shall—

(A) publicize annually in the Federal Register a call for nominations with a statement that the applications for nomination shall be submitted to the National Maritime Trust;

(B) make the appointments to the Committee giving due consideration to the recommendations of the National Maritime Trust; and

(C) designate a Chairman and a Vice Chairman, from the members appointed under this section. The Vice Chairman may act in place of the Chairman during the absence or disability of the Chairman or when the office is vacant.

(2) DUTIES OF THE NATIONAL MARITIME TRUST.—The National Maritime Trust shall—

(A) widely publicize the call for nominations in its newsletter and by any other appropriate means;

(B) collect nominations and categorize the nominations as set forth in subsection (b); and

(C) submit the nominations to the Secretary with recommendations as to appointments by category as set forth in subsection (b).

(3) TERMS OF APPOINTMENTS.—The members of the Committee shall be appointed for staggered terms of not more than three years. If a vacancy occurs, the Secretary shall appoint a replacement for the balance of the vacated term within sixty days.

(g) GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVES.—There shall be nonvoting government representatives appointed to serve as advisors to the Committee as follows—

(1) one representative each from the Department of Transportation, Department of Navy, and the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration; and

(2) at least one representative from the National Maritime Initiative of the National Park Service;

(3) other representatives from interested government agencies as the Secretary deems appropriate.

(h) COMMITTEE INDEPENDENCE.—No officer or agency of the United States shall have any authority to require the Committee to submit its legislative recommendations, or testimony, or comments on legislation to any officer or agency of the United States for approval, comments, or review, prior to the submission of recommendations, testimony, or comments to Congress. In instances in which the Committee voluntarily seeks to obtain the comments or review of any officer or agency of the United States, the Committee shall include a description of those actions in its legislative recommendations, testimony, or comments on legislation that it transmits to Congress.

(i) SECRETARY ASSISTANCE.—To assist the Committee in discharging its responsibilities under this Act, the Secretary at the request of the Chairman, shall provide a report to the Committee detailing the significance of any maritime historic resource, describing the effects of any proposed undertaking on the affected resource, and recommending measures to avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse effects.

(j) COMPENSATION.—A member of the Committee who is not an officer or employee of the United States shall serve without pay, and a member of the Committee who is an

officer or employee of the United States shall receive no additional pay, on account of the member's service on the Committee. While away from home or regular place of business in the performance of service for the Committee, a member of the Committee shall be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, in the same manner as a person employed intermittently in the Government service is allowed expenses under section 5703 of title 5, United States Code.

(k) **FACA EXEMPTION.**—The Committee is exempt from the provisions of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (86 Stat. 770).

SEC. 8. INTERIM PROJECTS.

(a) **DETERMINATION BY COMMITTEE.**—Within six months of the date of enactment of this Act, the Committee, in consultation with the Secretary, shall determine if any projects exist that meet the criteria under subsection (d) of this section.

(b) **DESIGNATION BY SECRETARY.**—The Secretary shall designate those projects determined qualified under subsection (a) of this section to receive a grant prior to issuance of the implementing regulations.

(c) **ISSUANCE OF GRANTS.**—Upon scrapping of a vessel under section 6 of this Act, the Secretary shall disburse funds derived under that section to those projects designated in subsection (b) of this section in the amounts approved in the grant for each project.

(d) **INTERIM CRITERIA.**—To qualify for an interim grant, a grantee must meet the criteria under section 5(e) of this Act and—

- (1) be a 501(c)(3) organization;
- (2) demonstrate that the project needs accelerated consideration to contribute to a significant national event relating to the maritime heritage of the United States;
- (3) establish that one-half of the matching funds are in cash;
- (4) demonstrate that the project for which funding is sought is national in scope and educational in nature; and
- (5) show that the proposed project is supported by a broad-based membership program or group of donors.

SEC. 9. AUDITS OF ACCOUNTS.

(a) **INDEPENDENT AUDIT.**—The accounts of the National Maritime Trust shall be audited annually in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards by independent certified public accountants or independent licensed public accountants certified or licensed by a regulatory authority of a State or other political subdivision of the United States. The audits shall be conducted at a place or places where the accounts of the organization are nominally kept. All books, accounts, financial records, reports, files, and all other papers, things, or property belonging to or in use by the Alliance and necessary to facilitate the audits, and full facilities for verifying transactions with any assets held by depositories, fiscal agents, and custodians, shall be afforded to that person or persons. The report of this independent audit shall be included in the report to Congress required by section 3 of this Act.

(b) **GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE AUDIT.**—The financial transactions of the National Maritime Trust for each fiscal year may be audited by the General Accounting Office in accordance with the principles and procedures and under rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Comptroller General of the United States. Any audit shall be conducted at the place or places where accounts of the organization are normally kept. The representatives of the General Accounting Office shall have access to all books, accounts, records, reports, and files,

and all other papers, things, or property belonging to or in use by the Trust, pertaining to its financial transactions and necessary to facilitate the audit, and shall be afforded full facilities for verifying transactions with any assets held by depositories, fiscal agents, and custodians. All books, accounts, records, reports, files, papers, and property of the organization shall remain in the possession and custody of the organization.

SEC. 10. DEFINITIONS.

(a) "Committee" means the Maritime Heritage Grants Committee established under section 5.

(b) "Secretary" means the Secretary of Transportation.

SEC. 11. REGULATIONS.

The Secretary, after consultation with the maritime community, shall promulgate regulations within one year of the date of enactment of this Act to establish terms of office for committee membership, granting priorities, the method of solicitation and review of grant proposals, criteria for review of grant proposals, administrative requirements, reporting and record keeping requirements, delegation of project and program administration to state historic preservation officers, and any other requirements as the Secretary deems appropriate.

SUMMARY—NATIONAL MARITIME HERITAGE ACT OF 1993

Section 1. Short Title.—"National Maritime Heritage Act of 1993".

Section 2. Findings.—Illustrates the need to support maritime projects to ensure the future preservation of the national maritime heritage of the United States.

Section 3. National Maritime Heritage Policy.—States a national policy to foster maritime heritage through a partnership with Federal, state and local governments, including State Historic Preservation Officers, and private entities.

Section 4. National Maritime Trust.—Creates a charitable, educational and non-profit corporation with a board of trustees composed of government officials and private citizens to administer this program.

Section 5. National Maritime Heritage Grants Program.—Establishes a competitive grants program within the Department of Transportation that will be administered by the National Maritime Trust. Grants will be available for projects of national, regional and local historic significance to ensure the preservation of America's maritime heritage.

Section 6. Conveyance of NDRF Vessels for Scrapping by National Maritime Trust.—Authorizes the disposal through transfer of National Defense Reserve Fleet vessels to the National Maritime Trust for scrapping to provide funding of \$5,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 1994 to 2000 to support the grants program.

Section 7. Maritime Heritage Program Advisory Committee.—Establishes an advisory committee composed of eleven members of the maritime community with knowledge and experience in maritime heritage and preservation to oversee the grants program, review grant proposals and advise the Secretary as appropriate.

Section 8. Interim Projects.—Authorizes grants prior to issuance of regulations for those projects that demonstrate the need for immediate funding in order to contribute to a significant national event relating to the maritime heritage of the United States.

Section 9. Audits of Accounts.—Requires the National Maritime Trust to have its books audited annually by an independent

auditor and subjects the Alliance to an audit by the General Accounting Office.

Section 10. Definitions.—Defines various terms in the Act.

Section 11. Regulations.—Requires the Secretary of Transportation to promulgate regulations implementing the grants program.

NATIONAL MARITIME HERITAGE ACT OF 1993—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

1. Why is there a need for maritime preservation funding?

The United States is a maritime nation, founded on wealth harvested from and carried upon the water. Our maritime heritage is an essential aspect of this country's history. The preservation of unique maritime resources and the communication of their value to the public has been sorely neglected. Many of our irreplaceable vessels, lighthouses, and other structures are endangered to the point of total loss. Only the heroic effort of a few individuals and groups has preserved the few resources that still exist.

The National Maritime Heritage Act of 1993 will coordinate grants to be made available for educational programs and the restoration of America's cultural resources for the purpose of preserving our endangered maritime heritage.

2. Why does the federal government have a responsibility to provide funding?

The federal government has a responsibility to raise public awareness of history and the importance of remaining cultural resources. That awareness, in turn, creates a sense of responsibility and stewardship to protect and preserve important properties in local communities. Federal preservation efforts provide the critical leadership and example needed to empower local people to do their part to preserve these valuable resources.

Maritime properties are subject to a harsh environment for preservation—ships and waterside structures deteriorate at a rapid rate. Federal assistance now may prevent a much greater monetary requirement in the future if we are to save the remnants of our maritime heritage.

3. What part of the federal preservation efforts is spent on maritime heritage projects?

The overwhelming majority of federal attention and funding has been focused on land-based preservation. Tens of millions of federal dollars every year go into land-based preservation through the National Trust for Historic Preservation, the National Park Service, and the state historic preservation offices. Maritime heritage has received little more than ten million dollars in federal funding in all its history.

4. What maritime cultural resources need assistance? Have specific maritime preservation priorities been set?

The National maritime Initiative of the National Park Service has identified and inventoried extant maritime historical resources across the United States including large vessels, small craft, lighthouses, shipwrecks and underwater sights, and the shore-side buildings that supported trade, fishing, and military activities afloat. The National Register of Historic Places and the National Historic Landmark Survey have evaluated many of these properties using standard objective criteria to determine the integrity and level of significance, be it local, state, or national. The History Division and other NPS cultural resources divisions have provided preservation assistance to many needy organizations and individuals and provided matching funding for a limited number of

properties when money was available. This program of inventory, evaluation, and technical assistance provides the requisite information for setting funding priorities.

5. Why is there a need for a special advisory committee?

A coordinated national program is needed to immediately redress the adverse consequences of a period of indifference during which the maritime heritage of the United States has become endangered. The required expertise to effectively determine which maritime heritage projects meet the highest standards—and therefore deserve to receive federal funding—resides with peers in the field. The committee will consist of individuals who are knowledgeable and experienced in the various aspects of maritime heritage and preservation, and show regional geographic representation to produce a coordinated grants program which is fair and balanced.

6. What is the basis for the criteria for selection of advisory committee members?

The proposed advisory committee would contain individuals knowledgeable in the field of maritime heritage in general and in many cases individuals who possess expertise with respect to the various categories of maritime heritage that are to be reviewed. Professional qualification and lack of conflict of interest with potential projects to be reviewed will be the primary criteria for a candidates selection to serve on the committee.

7. Are there any precedents for the establishment of a funding mechanism such as that contemplated by the NMHA of '93? For this type of grants program with an outside advisory committee?

The National Trust for Historic Preservation is chartered by Congress and receives a grant appropriation every year. The trust has consistently made sub-grants every year to organizations in the field of historic preservation. This is also true of the state historic preservation offices.

In 1979, the Trust administered grants with the Department of Interior for one year of funding of \$5 million to maritime programs.

The Saltenstall and John Kennedy Grants Program within the Department of Commerce makes grants for fisheries development annually in the amount of \$5 to \$6 million.

8. Why is there a need for an interim program of grants before the actual program can be established?

Certain meritorious maritime heritage projects need accelerated consideration so that they may contribute to a significant national event relating to maritime heritage or are an endangered structure or vessel in need of immediate attention. Because they are on short timeliness they require support before the formal grants program can be set up and be in a position to review applications. Examples may be a crisis need for stabilization of an endangered structure or vessel; a project or event which has a definitive deadline; or a project which is underway and requires support to be able to continue to make progress toward a timely goal. The bill takes into account that such projects should meet the highest standards to be funded.

9. Why should the National Defense Reserve Fleet be used to fund maritime preservation and education?

Our maritime heritage endangered resources are in desperate need. If we don't act now many resources will be lost, many projects will not succeed and what does survive will require much greater sums of support later on. What better way to fund this

important need than through merchant marine vessels which no longer have any useful function. The National Defense Reserve Fleet was created to fill a need resulting from our steadily diminishing national merchant marine. This decline in the merchant marine is partly a result of minimal maritime heritage education. The projects funded through the National Maritime Heritage Act of 1993 will serve to increase public awareness which ultimately can beneficially impact the status of the merchant marine. Using funds from the scrapping of obsolete vessels from the NDRF also provides the needed support without having to allocate "new" funds (which add to the federal deficit).

10. Who benefits from this type of program?

Everyone benefits! The American people of this and subsequent generations will have their culture enriched and preserved by increasing their awareness of and access to our maritime heritage. This relatively modest sum of money can have a major impact in creating jobs and work throughout the country through the funding of maritime heritage projects. These projects will also serve to perpetuate many of the traditional skills we are currently in danger of losing.

11. Would the MARAD programs such as the merchant marine academies go unfunded if the proceeds of the NDRF vessels went to maritime heritage projects?

No. Merchant marine academies have support from the Congressional appropriations to MARAD which are separate from any funding provided by vessel scrapping. In addition, this proposed legislation does not interfere with the need of the academies to use proceeds from NDRF vessel scrapping to purchase or refurbish their training vessels. The National Maritime Heritage Act of 1993 specifically provides that if there is another designated need for a NDRF ship it will not enter into the NMH act scrapping program. The intention of this bill is to share the proceeds from the scrapping of these obsolete vessels with the maritime community so that everyone benefits.

Clearly there is a need for an improved merchant marine for commerce and for our national defense. By supporting the maritime heritage programs we can improve public awareness and appreciation of the importance of maritime endeavors not only in our history but also in today's economy. An informed public is the key to strengthening the nation's merchant marine, maritime commerce and culture.

12. Who is the National Maritime Alliance, and why should they be the administrators of this grant program?

The National Maritime Alliance is a non-profit organization, established in the State of Delaware with an administrative office in the State of Maine. It is an association established to advance the shared interests of organizations dedicated to preservation of any aspect of American maritime heritage, and membership is open to such organizations and individuals. Several of the primary goals of the alliance are to increase public awareness of the importance of maritime heritage; to articulate a common philosophy for the preservation of maritime artifacts, skills and values; to promote adherence to established standards of performance in maritime preservation activities; and provide national leadership for maritime heritage issues. The board of directors for the Alliance represents top leaders in maritime preservation, and the Alliance serves as a central resource for the entire field. As such, it is the

only appropriate body for administering such a program. •

By Mr. BRYAN (for himself and Mr. DOMENICI):

S. 1728. A bill to provide regulatory capital guidelines for treatment of real estate assets sold with limited recourse by depository institutions; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

THE COMMERCIAL MORTGAGE CAPITAL AVAILABILITY ACT OF 1993

Mr. BRYAN. Mr. President, I am introducing today legislation with Senator DOMENICI that would remove impediments to the formation of a viable secondary market for commercial mortgages. I believe this legislation will foster a much needed resurgence in the commercial real estate market which will have positive consequences throughout our economy.

I know firsthand of the problems commercial real estate firms are experiencing getting financing. Earlier this year, the Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs Committee held hearings in Nevada on the credit crunch facing the business community. We heard testimony from a number of extremely reputable firms that were having their lines of credit substantially curtailed or having difficulties rolling over loans.

The difficulty these businesses experienced getting financing were not a factor of poor economic conditions in Nevada. To the contrary, the Nevada economy has been relatively healthy. The credit crunch was more a consequence of changes going on in our State's financial institutions.

Without a doubt, our lending institutions curtailed their business lending in response to the perception that holding commercial mortgages was too risky. This legislation will address this problem by lessening the risk for lenders when they make commercial loans.

There are a number of recommendations to end this credit crunch. I believe the most immediate steps we could take would be to facilitate the growth in a secondary market for commercial loans.

Today, there is a fledgling secondary market for commercial real estate but is minuscule when compared to the secondary market for residential mortgages which numbers in the tens of billions of dollars. In fact, 53 percent of new mortgages in this country are successfully sold into a secondary market.

A viable secondary market for commercial mortgages is essential to provide liquidity and become the takeout vehicle that is currently missing from the market for construction lenders.

This legislation will also be of great benefit to the safety and soundness of our Nation's financial institutions. If we have learned nothing else from the savings and loan debacle, it is that when a financial institution becomes

H.R. 2889: Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. BARLOW, Mr. BOUCHER, Mr. COX, Mr. DICKEY, Mr. EVANS, Mr. EVERETT, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. GILLMOR, Mr. GORDON, Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. INSLEE, Mr. KILDEE, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. PAYNE of Virginia, Mr. PETRI, Mr. POSHARD, Ms. SHEPHERD, Mr. SANOMEISTER, Mr. SUNDQUIST, and Mr. TALENT.

H.R. 2898: Mr. NADLER.

H.R. 2912: Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mrs. LLOYD, Mr. FOLLETTA, and Ms. FURSE.

H.R. 2918: Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER, Mr. KOPETSKI, Mr. SANOMEISTER, Ms. MCKINNEY, Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas, Mr. ROMERO-BARCELO, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, and Mrs. MEEK.

H.R. 2923: Ms. VELAZQUEZ.

H.R. 2933: Mr. YATES, Mr. FROST, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, and Mrs. MINK.

H.R. 2957: Mr. CASTLE, Mr. ZELIFF, and Mr. BACHUS of Alabama.

H.R. 2962: Ms. WOOLSEY.

H.R. 2980: Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. KOPETSKI, and Ms. PELOSI.

H.R. 3005: Mr. ARMEY and Mr. HEROER of California.

H.R. 3017: Mr. GINGRICH.

H.R. 3025: Ms. PELOSI, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Ms. SLAUGHTER, and Mr. ROMERO-BARCELO.

H.R. 3028: Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. McDERMOTT, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. ROMERO-BARCELO, and Mr. WYNN.

H.R. 3030: Mr. HEROER of California.

H.R. 3031: Mr. HEROER of California.

H.R. 3039: Mr. McKEON.

H.R. 3041: Mr. WYNN.

H.R. 3059: Mr. FROST, Mr. HUGHES, and Mr. NADLER.

H.R. 3085: Mr. PICKETT, Mr. PAYNE of Virginia, Mr. HANCOCK, Mr. PARKER, Mr. LAUGHLIN, Mr. EMERSON, Mr. ROWLAND, Mr. HALL of Texas, Mr. STUMP, Mrs. BENTLEY, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. MYERS of Indiana, Mr. HOBSON, Mr. BALLENGER, Mr. COBLE, Mr. SPENCE, Mr. BAKER of California, Mr. GALLEGLY, Mr. ZELIFF, Mr. MCCOLLUM, Mr. ISTOOK, Mr. BLILEY, Mr. HEROER of California, Mr. ARMEY, Mr. SKEEN, Mr. DELAY, Mr. LINDER, Mr. GINGRICH, Mr. ROHRBACHER, Mr. WOLF, Mr. RAMSTAD, Mr. KASICH, Mr. CAMP, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. LIGHTFOOT, Mr. QUILLEN, Mr. KOLBE, Mr. HOUGHTON, and Mr. ALLARD.

H.R. 3075: Ms. MAROOLIES-MEZVINSKY, Mr. SAWYER, and Mr. GEJDENSON.

H.R. 3080: Mr. STEARNS, Mr. ZIMMER, and Mr. ROGERS.

H.R. 3088: Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. DOOLITTLE, Mr. RAMSTAD, Mr. LINDER, Mr. SCHAEFER, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. HEROER of California, Mr. COX, and Mr. HOKE.

H.R. 3087: Ms. ESHOO, Ms. FURSE, and Mr. DIXON.

H.R. 3088: Mr. WYNN and Mr. BARCA of Wisconsin.

H.R. 3097: Ms. SHEPHERD.

H.R. 3102: Mr. BARRETT of Nebraska, Mr. BEILENBERG, Mr. BREWSTER, Mr. CANADY, Mr. CHAPMAN, Mr. COLLINS of Georgia, Mr. FAWELL, Mr. FIELDS of Texas, Mr. FISH, Mr. GEJDENSON, Mr. GINGRICH, Mr. GUNDERSON, Mr. KNOLLENBERG, Mr. SCHAEFER, Mr. STUMP, and Mr. SWETT.

H.R. 3109: Mr. SANDERS.

H.R. 3125: Mr. ROYCE and Mr. BARCA of Wisconsin.

H.R. 3128: Mr. COPPERSMITH and Ms. PELOSI.

H.R. 3183: Mr. DARDEN, Mr. WYNN, Mr. ZELIFF, Mr. LAUGHLIN, Mr. BARCIA of Michigan, and Mr. ZIMMER.

H.R. 3182: Mr. ZELIFF.

H.R. 3183: Mr. UPTON and Mr. MACHTLEY.

H.R. 3205: Ms. LAMBERT, Mr. WYNN, and Mr. SWETT.

H.R. 3206: Mr. SANDERS.

H.R. 3222: Ms. ENGLISH of Arizona and Mr. CAMP.

H.R. 3224: Mr. DEUTSCH and Mr. TUCKER.

H.R. 3227: Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. SWETT, and Mr. MANZULLO.

H.R. 3250: Mr. ARMEY.

H.R. 3251: Mr. HEROER of California.

H.R. 3255: Mr. COMBEST, Mr. MCCREY, Mr. CRANE, Mr. POMBO, Mr. BOEHNER, Mr. ARMEY, Mr. DOOLITTLE, Mr. DORNAN, Mr. SAM JOHNSON, and Mr. DELAY.

H.R. 3258: Mr. LANCASTER, and Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas.

H.R. 3268: Mr. LAZIO, Mr. SAXTON, Ms. MAROOLIES-MEZVINSKY, Mr. GINGRICH, Mr. WALKER, Mr. DELAY, Mr. McMILLAN, Mr. ALLARD, Mr. BARRETT of Nebraska, Mr. CAMP, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Mr. OILCHREST, Mr. HOBSON, Mr. SAM JOHNSON, Mr. KLUO, Mr. NUSSLE, Mr. SANTORUM, Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina, Mr. GRANDY, Mr. RAVENEL, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mr. UPTON, Mr. BALLENGER, Mr. BARTON of Texas, Mr. COBLE, Mr. LIGHTFOOT, Mr. MYERS of Indiana, Mr. HANCOCK, Ms. MOLINARI, Ms. ROHLSTEN, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. MCCOLLUM, Mr. DREIER, Mr. MCCANDLESS, Mr. LIVINGSTON, Mrs. VUCANOVICH, Mr. WALSH, Mr. LEWIS of California, Mrs. THURMAN, Mr. DICKEY, Mr. SHUSTER, Mr. KOLBE, and Mr. BLILEY.

H.R. 3283: Mr. SANOMEISTER.

H.R. 3293: Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas and Mr. HASTINGS.

H.R. 3294: Mr. SANDERS.

H.R. 3296: Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. OLVER, Mrs. KENNELLY, Mr. ANDREWS of Maine, Mr. HINCHEY, Ms. DELAURO, and Mr. SWETT.

H.R. 3328: Mr. TRAFICANT, Mr. MCINNIS, Mr. WELDON, Mr. BREWSTER, Mr. LEWIS of Florida, and Mr. DORNAN.

H.R. 3342: Ms. FURSE.

H.R. 3349: Mr. HALL of Ohio, Mr. TRAFICANT, Mr. SAWYER, and Ms. KAPTUR.

H.R. 3357: Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas and Mr. BEILENBERG.

H.R. 3359: Mr. ARMEY.

H.R. 3363: Mr. VALENTINE and Mr. GILCHREST.

H.R. 3364: Mr. RANGEL, Mr. WATT, and Mr. SERRANO.

H.R. 3365: Mr. ANDREWS of Maine and Mr. WAXMAN.

H.R. 3368: Ms. FURSE.

H.R. 3367: Mr. SANTORUM.

H.R. 3372: Mr. DOOLEY, Mr. HEFNER, Mrs. THURMAN, Miss COLLINS of Michigan, Mr. LAUGHLIN, Mr. VOLKMER, Mr. GEJDENSON, Mr. SCHIFF, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. BORSKI, Mr. HOAGLAND, Mr. HYDE, Mr. DINGELL, Mr. SKEEN, Mr. MYERS of Indiana, Mr. LIVINGSTON, Mr. RAVENEL, Mr. VALENTINE, and Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas.

H.R. 3373: Ms. FURSE and Mr. NADLER.

H.R. 3374: Ms. FURSE.

H.R. 3392: Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. COLEMAN, Mr. STENHOLM, Mr. THOMAS of Wyoming, and Mr. PETE GEREN of Texas.

H.R. 3398: Mr. PORTER, Mr. LIPINSKI, and Mr. MILLER of California.

H.R. 3404: Mr. SANDERS.

H.R. 3421: Mr. ARMEY and Mr. HEROER of California.

H.R. 3428: Mr. KING.

H.R. 3434: Mr. CONYERS, Mr. JACOBS, Mr. JEFFERSON, and Mr. NADLER.

H.R. 3440: Mr. DEUTSCH.

H.R. 3442: Mr. HEROER of California.

H.R. 3446: Mr. ISTOOK.

H.R. 3458: Mr. HOEKSTRA, Mr. BALLENGER, Mr. JACOBS, and Mr. SANDERS.

H.R. 3470: Mr. KINGSTON.

H.R. 3475: Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. DELLUMBA, Mr. FALLONE, Mr. RAVENEL, Mr. MANTON, and Mr. BONIOR.

H.R. 3477: Ms. FURSE, Mr. RUSH, and Mr. SANDERS.

H.R. 3480: Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. CASTLE, Mr. TEJEDA, Mr. SARPALIUS, Mrs. MEEK, Mr. KLEIN, Mr. WALSH, Mr. HUTTO, Mr. CANADY, and Mr. THORNTON.

H.R. 3483: Mr. SHAYS, Mr. HEFLEY, Mr. HOEKSTRA, and Mr. ZELIFF.

H.R. 3488: Mr. WELDON, Mr. KIM, Mr. SOLOMON, and Mr. GILLMOR.

H.R. 3490: Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. LIGHTFOOT, Mr. MCDADE, and Mr. WHITTEN.

H.R. 3492: Mr. HYDE, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mr. DIXON, Mr. OWENS, Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas, Mr. WYNN, Mr. HINCHEY, and Mr. MCCOLLUM.

H.R. 3495: Mr. TRAFICANT and Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts.

H.R. 3497: Mr. DORNAN.

H.R. 3498: Mr. TOWNS and Mrs. MINK.

H.R. 3500: Mr. MYERS of Indiana.

H.R. 3519: Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. HANSEN, Mr. BARCA of Wisconsin, and Mr. REGULA.

H.R. 3548: Mr. SOLOMON, Mr. BARLOW, Mr. VOLKMER, and Mr. BLUTE.

H.R. 3548: Mr. GOODLATTE.

H.R. 3552: Mr. PORTER.

H.R. 3567: Mr. YATES.

H.R. 3611: Mr. EDWARDS of California.

H.J. Res. 129: Mr. OILCHREST.

H.J. Res. 133: Mr. CLYBURN.

H.J. Res. 175: Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. WATT, and Ms. MAROOLIES-MEZVINSKY.

H.J. Res. 209: Mr. HOYER and Mr. SMITH of New Jersey.

H.J. Res. 229: Mr. DOOLITTLE, Mr. EWING, Mr. HASTERT, and Mr. SOLOMON.

H.J. Res. 234: Mr. HOYER.

H.J. Res. 246: Mr. DE LUOGO, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Ms. DUNN, Mr. MOLLOHAN, Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey, Mr. RICHARDSON, Mr. SCOTT, Mr. TANNER, Mr. VALENTINE, Mr. VOLKMER, and Mr. WATT.

H.J. Res. 252: Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. ANDREWS of New Jersey, Mr. ARCHER, Mr. BACHUS of Florida, Mr. BASLER, Mr. BALLENGER, Mr. BARCA of Wisconsin, Mr. BARCIA of Michigan, Mr. BATEMAN, Mr. BEVILL, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. BISHOP, Mr. BLACKWELL, Mr. BLUTE, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. BORSKI, Ms. BYRNE, Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. BUYER, Mr. CALLAHAN, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. CARR, Mr. CLAY, Mrs. CLAYTON, Mr. CLEMENT, Mr. CLINGER, Miss COLLINS of Michigan, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. COPPERSMITH, Mr. COYNE, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. EDWARDS of Texas, Mr. DARDEN, Mr. DEUTSCH, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. DE LUOGO, Mr. DICKEY, Mr. DICKS, Mr. DOOLITTLE, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. ENOEL, Mr. EVANS, Mr. FALCOMAVASO, Mr. FAWELL, Mr. FIELDS of Louisiana, Mr. FINGERHUT, Mr. FISH, Mr. FROST, Ms. FURSE, Mr. GALLEGLY, Mr. GEKAS, Mr. PETE GEREN of Texas, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas, Mr. GREENWOOD, Mr. GORDON, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. HANSEN, Mr. HEFNER, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. HILLIARD, Mr. HOBSON, Mr. HOAGLAND, Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER, Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. HUTTO, Mr. HYDE, Mr. INFANTE, Mr. INSLEE, Mr. JACOBS, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. KANJORSKI, Mr. KASICH, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. KING, Mr. KLEIN, Mr. KNOLLENBERG, Mr. KOPETSKI, Mr. KREIDLER, Mr. LAFALCE, Mr. LANCASTER, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. LEACH, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. LEVY, Mr. LIVINGSTON, Mr. McDERMOTT, Mr. MCINNIS, Mr.